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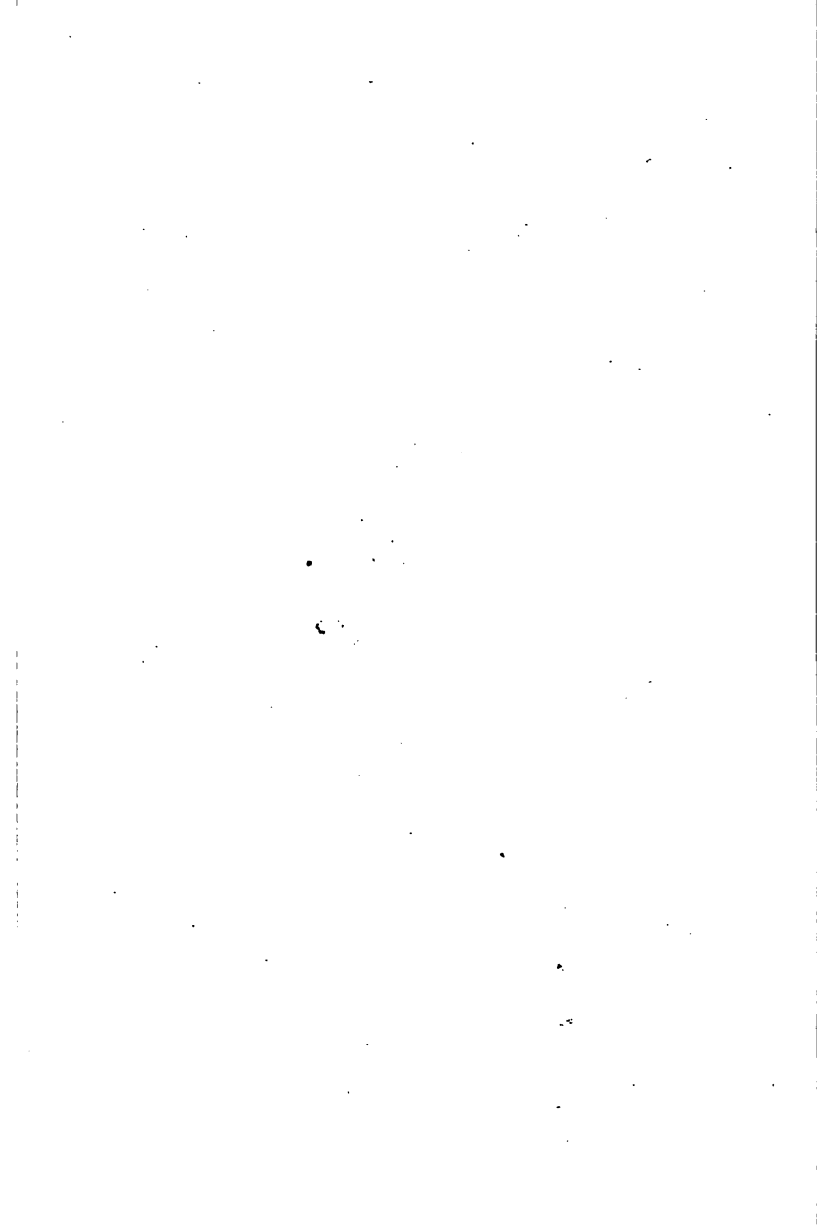
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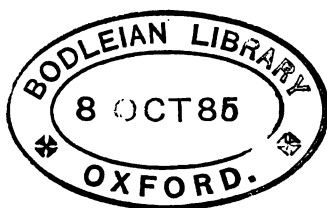
SECOND PARAGON READER.



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137

2 137 137



PREFACE.

THE special features of this Reader correspond to those of the First Reader, and are carried out on the same principles, adapted to the awakening capacities of the children.

The matter of the lessons will be familiar, while new ideas and facts are sparingly introduced to interest and encourage the youthful learner, without making too severe a demand upon his intellectual powers. The main object is to inspire a love of reading.

As before, the meanings of a few of the chief words, with simple explanations and sometimes with appropriate illustrations, are placed at the head of each lesson. The words that present any difficulty in spelling or pronunciation are put in columns at the end of the lessons.

The teacher is urged to read aloud these words carefully through, and afterwards to let the class read them simultaneously, and then to have them read one by one round the class.

The questions are given as guides to the young teacher, who must be careful to ask no question that requires a mere "Yes" or "No" for an answer. He should get his class to pay particular attention to the *form* of their answers, as well as to the matter. The simple geography lessons, and those on "familiar animals, plants, and substances used in ordinary life, are well adapted to cultivate habits of exact observation, statement, and reasoning," as required by the Mundella Code. The poetry has been carefully selected as being very suitable to the English of that Code.*

* The thanks of the editor are due to the editor of *Home Words* for permission to use Mrs. Prosser's fables, &c. ; also to the Publisher of the *Infants' Magazine* for permission to reprint some of the poetry contained in that Magazine; and to Mr. J. J. Wright for permission to adapt some of his stories.

CONTENTS.

The Italics indicate Poetical Pieces.

	Page		Page
Gentle Means are Often Best	5	Sugar	63
<i>The Snowdrop</i>	7	Spelling Lessons	67
The Town	8	<i>Buttercups and Daisies</i>	68
Coal	11	A Talk about Rain	69
<i>The Child's First Grief</i>	14	<i>The Child and the Bird</i>	74
Salt	16	The Young Merchants	76
The Hardest Work of All...	17	Straw	78
<i>Creation</i>	19	A Talk about Bird-Nesting.	80
The Grasshopper and the Ant	21	Spelling Lessons	85
Spelling Lessons	24	<i>What the Birds Say</i>	86
A Rare Plant	25	Chalk	87
Who Did the Best?	26	<i>Boys Wanted</i>	89
<i>Bright Feet of May</i>	30	A Chat about Parents	90
Poor, but Honest—Part I...	32	The Lion.....	95
" " —Part II..	35	<i>I Remember</i>	98
<i>Common Things</i>	39	The Tiger	100
The Thrush	41	Carelessness	103
A Talk about a Kettle	43	<i>Spring Flowers</i>	108
Another Way of Looking at		The Camel	109
It	46	Our Dogs	112
<i>First Steps</i>	48	Bears	114
Spelling Lessons	50	<i>The Northern Seas</i>	119
Nellie's Dream	51	A Fable	121
Lead	53	The Fox and the Stork.....	123
<i>Father is Coming</i>	55	A Letter from School	125
The Parrot.....	58	Spelling Lessons	127
Copper	60	Tables	128
Bird Thoughts	62		

SECOND PARAGON READER.

GENTLE MEANS ARE OFTEN BEST.

tan'-gle, a knot

tug, pull hard at



1. "Oh dear," cried little Harry, "what shall I do? I want to go out, this minute, and fly my kite, and here is the string all in such a tangle, I can't get it right."

2. Here he began to pull very hard, and to tug at the string with all his might. This made matters worse. The string was broken in many places, and

he was not able to go out to fly his kite.

3. Then he grew very angry, and sat down and cried from passion.

4. Just at this moment his brother Sam, who was rather older than he was, came in.

“What is the matter?” said Sam, who was sorry to find Harry in trouble.

“Why,” cried the little fellow, “my string is all in a knot, and I can’t go out to fly my kite.”

5. Then Harry pulled again at the string, but Sam took it from him and said, “Look here, Harry, take it gently, and shake it out well; don’t tug at it so hard.”

6. Sam shook it lightly, and untied some of the knots, and with care he at last got it out of the tangle. He then wound it up into a ball, and gave it to his brother.

7. Harry had dried his tears, as he watched how well Sam had done the task, and put matters right.

8. “Now take it,” said Sam, “and fly your kite, and do not forget that we may often manage by gentle means, what we cannot do by hard and hasty ones.”

Pronounce and Spell :—

grew	min'-ute	rath'-er	un-tied'
cried	tan'-gle	troub'-le	watch'-ed
knots	an'-gry	pull'-ed	man'-age
dried	pas'-sion	gent'-ly	has'-ty

QUESTIONS.—What did Harry want to do? What prevented him? How did he attempt to put his string straight? Why did he not succeed? How did his brother do it? Which means are often best?

THE SNOWDROP.



wel'-come, glad to see
joy'-ous, happy
chor'-us, songs

bare, without leaves
dusk'-y, dark
with'-er-ed, dead

- Oh! welcome is the snowdrop
 When it peeps above the ground,
 And joyous 'tis when little birds
 Their chorus peal around ;

And merry when the butterfly
 Comes forth with yellow wing;
 But brighter far than all of these,
 The first green leaf of spring.

2. When in the cold, bare hedges,
 That look dead with winter's woe,
 The dusky ferns and wither'd leaves
 All hopelessly lie low;
 We see a bright green token,
 In the tender shining thing;
 It tells us there is life below,
 The first green leaf of spring.

Pronounce and Spell :—

peep	ferns	chor'-us	win'-ter	shin'-ing
peal	wel'-come	a-round'	dusk'y	be-low'
forth	snow'-drop	mer'-ry	with'-er'd	but'-ter-fly
bare	a-bove'	yel'-low	to'-ken	bright'-er
woe	joy'-ous	hedg'-es	ten'-der	hope'-less-ly

THE TOWN.

vil'-lage, a small place with
 few houses

hur'-ry, wanted to get on
 quickly

1. Little Harry lived in a small village, and went to the school. He had seen no other place but this village. When his father told him he would take him to the town to see his uncle, he was much pleased. He wondered very much what kind of a place the town would be.

2. There was no school next day. The sun shone brightly, and the road was clean and dry. Off he went with his father, in his little trap, and they soon reached the house where his uncle lived.



3. He went for a walk down the street. At first the noise made little Harry feel rather afraid. He kept very close to his father, and took hold of his hand. He had never seen so many people at the same time in his life before. They all seemed to be in a great hurry, and Harry thought that something must be the matter.

4. The horses and carts and carriages pleased

him much. Then he was much amused to see boys running along the street, and to hear them crying out the names of the newspapers.

5. What he liked to look at best of all were the shops. He had never seen such pretty things in the windows as he saw that day. How nice it must be to live here, he thought. These streets seemed so much nicer than the green fields and lanes at home.

6. When he got home he was very tired. As his mother tucked him up in his clean white bed, he was very glad to be away from the noise of the streets, and he thought that after all there was no place like home.

Pronounce and Spell :—

road	un'-cle	a-fraid'	some'-thing	cry'-ing
noise	pleas'-ed	tight'-ly	mat'-ter	win'-dows
liv'-ed	bright'-ly	peo'-ple	car'-riage	tuck'-ed
vil'-lage	reach'-ed	seem'-ed	a-mus'-ed	won'-der-ed
oth'-er	rath'-er	hur'-ry	run'-ning	news'-pa-per

QUESTIONS.—Why was Harry pleased to go to his uncle's? How did he feel when he first walked in the town? What did he think about the people in the street? What was the first thing to amuse him? What the second? What gave him most pleasure? What did he think about living in the town? What did he think when he got home again?



COAL.

scarce, only a little left
pits, round deep holes sunk
in the ground

for'-ests, large woods
tall, high
heats, makes hot

1. All children have seen coal, and like to warm themselves at the nice fire it makes.

2. Many years ago fires were made of wood. When this got scarce, men found out, that deep down in the earth, there were large beds of a black kind of stone, which they called coal, and which would burn as well as wood.

3. They sank pits to get it, and now coal is sent from this country to nearly all parts of the world.

4. I wonder if children ever ask what coal is made of, or how it comes to be found in beds, deep down in the earth. I will tell them.

5. Many, many years ago this land was much warmer than it is now, and was covered with large forests, and tall grass.

6. The trees in the forests grew and died, and then other trees grew up after them and died too, until the ground was covered with dead wood and roots, many yards thick.

7. These roots and dead wood in time became covered over with earth, stones, and clay, and in the course of ages, changed into coal.

8. In some places the coal is near the top of the ground, and the pits are not deep. In other parts the pits are very deep. The men who get the coal are called miners, and their work makes them very black and dirty.

9. If you were to go down into a coal mine, you would find it a very dark place, and you would have to walk about with a candle or lamp in your hand.

10. The men dig out the coal and put it into large tubs. These tubs are drawn to the bottom of the pit. They are then hooked on to a long wire rope, and drawn to the top.

11. At the mouth of the pit, as it is called, the coal is put into carts or waggons for sale.

12. Coal is of great use. From it we get the gas with which our streets and houses are lighted.

13. Coal cooks our food, warms our rooms, bakes our bread, and heats our water.

Pronounce and Spell:—

coal	died	chil'-dren	oth'-ers	bot'-tom
scarce	drawn	them-selves'	un-til'	hook'-ed
earth	gas	man'-y	be-came'	wag'-gons
which	streets	call'-ed	chang'-ed	hous'-es
would	cooks	won'-der	pla'-ces	light'-ed
world	bread	ev'-er	mi'-ner	wa'-ter

QUESTIONS.—What were fires mostly made of in olden times? Where is coal found? In very old times what covered this land? What became of these forests? What are the men called who get the coal? How is it brought up to the surface of the ground? Name some of the chief uses of coal!





THE CHILD'S FIRST GRIEF.

glan'-cing, shining

brief, very short

thou'lt, thou wilt

chase, to run after

glade, an open space in a wood

o'er, over

1. "Oh, call my brother back to me !
I cannot play alone ;
The summer comes with flower and bee ;
Where is my brother gone ?

2. "The butterfly is glancing bright
 Across the sunbeam's track ;
 I care not now to chase its flight ;
 Oh, call my brother back !"
3. "He could not hear thy voice, fair child ;
 He may not come to thee ;
 The face that once like spring-time smiled
 On earth no more thou'lt see.
4. "A rose's brief, bright life of joy,
 Such unto him was given.
 Go—thou must play alone, my boy ;
 Thy brother is in Heaven."
5. "And has he left his birds and flowers ?
 And must I call in vain ?
 And through the long, long summer hours,
 Will he not come again ?
6. "And by the brook, and in the glade,
 Are all our wanderings o'er ?
 Oh, while my brother with me played
 Would I had loved him more !"

Pronounce and Spell :—

grief	flight	through	a-lone'	a-cross'
bee	voice	while	sum'-mer	sun'-beams
track	earth	broth'-er	flow'-er	but'-ter-fly
chase	brief	can'-not	glan'-cing	wan'-der-ings

SALT.

mine, a pit**block**, a large lump**cured**, dried, kept good**brine**, salt water

1. You have read that the hard, black coal, which makes our nice fire, comes out of a mine; but perhaps you do not know that the soft white salt, which you have on the table for dinner, is got out of the ground as well.

2. In some places salt is dug out of deep mines, and drawn up to the top of the ground in tubs. In others, it is got from wells, and the salt water, or brine, is pumped up and put into iron pans.

3. A large fire is put under these pans, and the brine is boiled until only the salt is left at the bottom of the pans.

4. Salt is used for a great many purposes. You eat salt with your dinner. Salt is mixed with butter, and there is some salt in your bread.

5. The bacon you eat is dried with salt, and so are the herrings which are sold at the shop.

6. I cannot tell you all the ways in which salt is made use of, but if we had none at all we should be very badly off indeed.

7. Salt mines are found in very many parts of the world.

8. Salt is used in hot countries as well as in cold. In some parts it is got from sea-water.

Pronounce and Spell :—

know	dried	din'-ner	un-til'	but'-ter
ground	none	some'-times	on'-ly	ba'-con
drawn	world	wa'-ter	bot'-tom	her'-rings
brine	sea	pump'-ed	us'-ed	can'-not
great	ta'-ble	boil'-ed	mix'-ed	coun'-tries

QUESTIONS.—Where does salt come from? How is it got out of the ground? What is done to the brine? For what is salt used? Name some things which have salt in them. Where may we find salt mines? Say from what else salt is got.

THE HARDEST WORK OF ALL.

(A FABLE.)

mounted guard, took care of ter'-ri-er, a breed of dogs

1. "Why, Lion, you here still?" cried a fox terrier as he jumped across a narrow stream, and came close to the spot where a large curly black dog, with a bushy tail, mounted guard over some tools and a basket that lay on the ground beside him.

"Yes, I'm here," said Lion.

2. "You must have had a lively time of it," cried the terrier; "why it is more than two hours since I saw you before, and you had been here some time then. You would not catch me wasting my time like that; I



have been all round the farm, stirred up the rabbits, and sent the young ones flying; started a whole flock of sheep on the run; and done no end of work, while you have been lying in the grass doing nothing."

3. "Nothing!" said Lion, "do you call it *nothing* to do the work my master has given me?"

4. "I do not call lying on the grass for two hours, *work*," said the terrier.

"Don't you?" said Lion, "perhaps that is because you never tried it. I find it harder than any I ever had, but my master chose it, and that is enough for me."

"Home Words" by permission.

Pronounce and Spell :—

cried	whole	cur'-ly	rab'-bit	be-cause'
stream	chose	wast'-ing	ly'-ing	e-nough
guard	a-cross'	stir'-red	per-haps'	ter'-ri-er

QUESTIONS.—What work was Lion doing? What had the fox terrier been doing? Which dog's work was the best?

CREATION.

tint, colour

streaks, paints in lines

decks, makes to look beautiful

dis-plays', shows

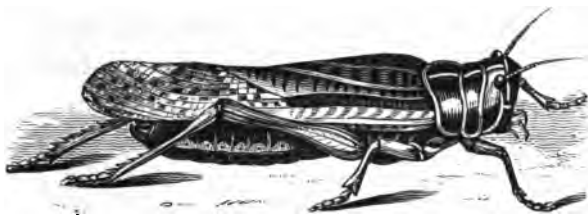
1. There's not a tint that paints the rose,
Or decks the lily fair,
Or streaks the humblest flower that blows,
But God has placed it there.
2. There's not of grass a single blade,
Or leaf of loveliest green,
Where heavenly skill is not displayed,
And heavenly wisdom seen.
3. There's not a star whose twinkling light
Shines on the distant earth,
And cheers the silent gloom of night,
But God has given it birth.



4. There's not a place on earth's vast round,
 In ocean deep, or air,
 Where skill and wisdom are not found,
 For God is everywhere.
5. Around, beneath, below, above,
 Wherever space extends,
 There He displays His boundless love,
 And power with mercy blends.

Pronounce and Spell :—

paints	lil'-y	twink'-ling	be-low'	mer'-cy
speak	hum'-blest	dis'-tant	a-bove'	love'-li-est
skill	flow'-er	si'-lent	ex-tends'	heav'-en-ly
whose	plac'-ed	o'-cean	dis-plays'	dis-play'-ed
gloom	sin'-gle	a-round'	bound'-less	wher-ev'-er



THE GRASS-HOPPER AND THE ANT.

(A FABLE.)

fa'-ble, a tale in which animals,
birds, and insects are made
to talk

store, supply for the future

in'-sect, a small, tiny living
thing

bor'-row, ask from another,
hoping to return

pru'-dent, thinking about
the future

1. A grass-hopper had been chirping and singing all through the bright summer. Now and then she caught a fly, or picked up a small insect, and then on she went singing and chirping again, and was happy and gay.

2. Very near to her was an ant-hill, where hundreds and thousands of little ants lived. They did not sing or chirp, but worked all day laying in a store of food for the winter, and making a low humming noise as they worked. Early in the morning and late at night these ants were at work, and they too seemed happy.

3. Soon dark and cold days came on. The flies came out no more, as there was no warm sun to tempt them, so they crept into their holes to sleep until summer came again. No insects were to be seen, and the grass-hopper began to find it hard to obtain any food.

4. The ants went into their home under the ant-hill, to rest after their hard summer's work. They were not afraid of the winter, or of the cold dark nights, as they had plenty of food stored up.

5. What was the grass-hopper to do? She had no store of food, nor did she know where to get any. She thought she would pay a visit to one of the ants, who was a great friend of hers, and try to borrow a little food, until the warm bright days came back again.

6. "Good morning, my dear friend," said she to the ant. "May I trouble you to grant me a small favour? I know you have a kind heart, and will be pleased to help me." "Well," said the ant, "and what do you want me to do?"

7. "Would you, my friend," said the grass-hopper, "be so very kind as to lend me some

food, for you see I do not happen to have any, and you have a large store, and I am sure you can easily spare me a little."

8. "Well, but," said the prudent ant, who did not like either lending or borrowing, "what have you been doing all the summer?" "Oh," said the grass-hopper, "did you not hear me sing and chirp, and see me dance, to charm all that passed by?"

9. "Yes," said the ant, as she locked the door which led to her winter's store, "I know you sang and danced during the summer, while I worked, so you had better go on singing and dancing now. Good morning."

Pronounce and Spell :—

through	know	in'-sect	hum'-ming	troub'-le
caught	heart	seem'-ed	morn'-ing	fa'-vour
noise	would	hap'-py	un-til'	pleas'-ed
flies	sing'-ing	lay'-ing	plen'-ty	pass'-ed
tempt	sum'-mer	win'-ter	vis'-it	lock'-ed
crept	pick'-ed	mak'-ing	bor'-row	danc'-ed

QUESTIONS.—How did the grass-hopper spend the summer? What were the ants doing at the same time? What became of the ants in the winter? What did the grass-hopper do when winter came? What did the ant say to her? What lesson do you think this fable teaches us?

SPELLING LESSONS.

Simple words pronounced nearly alike but spelt differently.

To be copied out and learnt.

Lesson I.

ale, beer or malt liquor.
ail, to be sick.

all, every one.
awl, to bore with.
hall, a large room.
haul, to pull.

air, the atmosphere.
Ayr, a town in Scotland.
heir, one who receives property.
hare, an animal.
hair, the covering of the head.

bare, naked.
bear, an animal.

arm, a limb.
harm, to injure.

brake, a thicket.
break, to crush.

ball, anything round.
bawl, to cry out.

ear, the organ of hearing.
here, a place.
hear, to hearken.

edge, the brink.
hedge, a partition.

Lesson II.

great, large.
grate, a fireplace.

heel, the hind part of the foot.
heal, to cure.

leek, a vegetable.
leak, to run out.

meet, to come together.
meat, animal food.

need, to want.
knead, to work dough.

pale, a light colour.
pail, a bucket.

pane, a square of glass.
pain, to feel ill.

plate, a dish.
plait, to fold or double.

pray, to ask.
prey, to plunder.

sale, selling.
sail, to go out in a boat.

strait, a narrow pass.
straight, direct.

pear, fruit.
pair, a couple.



A RARE PLANT.

1. Two girls, named Bridget and Susan, were one day going to the market of a town not far from the little village at which their parents lived. Each of them carried a basket full of fruit upon her head. Bridget murmured and was sad as she went along, while Susan laughed and chatted the whole way.

2. "How can you laugh and be so merry?" said Bridget at last, in a fretful tone of voice. "Your basket is just as large and heavy as mine, and I do not think you are by any means stronger than I am."

3. "Ah!" replied Susan, smiling, "I have a certain little plant which I have laid upon my burden, and therefore I scarcely feel the weight of it."

4. "Indeed," cried Bridget, looking at her with much surprise. "What a rare plant that must be, how I should like to lighten the weight of my basket with it; do tell me, dear Susan, what is its name!"

5. Susan replied, "the little plant that makes every burden light is, cheerfulness. Remember dear Bridget,—

'She will her burden ever lighter find,
Who bears that burden with a cheerful
mind.'"

Pronounce and Spell :—

fruit	weight	pa'-rents	re-plied'	mur'-mur-ed
voice	cried	laugh'-ed	smil'-ing	cer'-tain-ly
laid	vil'-lage	fret'-ful	scarce'-ly	cheer'-ful-ness

QUESTIONS.—Where were these two girls going? What did they carry? Why did Bridget complain? Why was Susan happy?

WHO DID THE BEST?

se-cure', make safe

en-joy'-ed, liked

pru'-dent, wise

grave, serious

1. A farmer had been at market selling cattle, and doing other things, all the morning. He now began to think it was time to return home. On his way to the station, he passed a shop where there were some very fine peaches in the window. He went in and

bought five of the finest of them to take home.

2. He gave one to each of his four children, and one he kept for their mother. Next morning he asked his children what they had done with their peaches.

3. The eldest boy said he had eaten his, and enjoyed it very much. He had taken out the stone, and planted it with great care in a corner of the garden, where the sun would shine upon it for some hours every day. In time he hoped to have a peach tree of his own, and thus secure a good supply of fruit.

4. His father was pleased to see he thought about the future, as well as about the present, and told him that such habits of prudence would help to make him get on well. But he must be a kind, as well as a prudent man, and learn to think of others as well as of himself, as money of itself would never make him either good or happy.

5. The youngest boy, little Neddy, climbed on his father's knee, and told him he had eaten his peach, thrown away the hard stone inside, and then helped his mother to eat

hers. The father hoped, as he grew older, he would be less greedy, or else he may become selfish. As he was very young, the father did not say much to him.

6. The second boy, George, then told his father how clever he had been. He had sold his peach to a playmate, for such a good price, that when he went to town again, he would be able to buy two or three more with the money he had got for the one. "Now, was not that clever, father?" said he. "Besides that, I picked up the stone that Ned threw away, cracked it, and ate the kernel ; it was as sweet as a nut."

7. The father looked very grave, and said to him : " Yes, George, it was clever enough, but was it good and kind of you to do so ? It does not look well for a boy like you to be buying and selling, and trying to make good bargains.

8. " If this habit grows upon you, as it is sure to do, unless you take great care, you will grow up to be a miser, scraping money together, without one kindly feeling in your heart for anybody else. I would much rather see you

grow up a good man, than a clever one who knows how to make a hard bargain, and get money."

9. "And now, Teddy my boy, let us hear what you did with your peach." "Oh, father, I thought of that poor sick boy in the next



street, who has been in bed such a long time with fever. I took my peach to him. He did not want to have it, so I left it on his bed, and ran away."

10. "Now, my boys," said the father, "who has done the best with his peach?" Three voices answered at once, "Teddy, father!" Teddy was silent, while his mother, who was standing by, kissed him with joy.

11. Do *you* think Teddy had done the best ?
Would you have done as he did ?

Pronounce and Spell :—

peach	cat'-tle	se-cure'	climb'-ed	e-nough'
four	sta'-tion	pru'-dent	greed'-y	bar'-gain
else	eld'-est	ei'-ther	crack'-ed	un-less'
grave	eat'-en	young'-est	ker'-nel	en-joy'-ed

QUESTIONS.—What did the farmer bring back from market ? To whom did he give the peaches ? What did Neddy do with his peach ? What did George do with his ? What did Teddy do with his ? Who did best with his peach ?

BRIGHT FEET OF MAY.

rills, small streams	sol'-i-tude, lonely place
de-clines', fades away	brake, bushes
moor-land, watery ground	gleam'-ing, shining

1. Trip along, bright feet of May,
Trip along from day to day ;
Trip along in sun and showers,
Trip along and wake the flowers :
Trip along the breezy hills,
Trip beside the prattling rills.
2. Trip along when morning shines,
Trip along when day declines ;
Trip along when, in the night,
Moon and stars are sparkling bright ;
Trip across the sunny sea,
Over cloudland, high and free.



3. Trip along the budding wood,
O'er the moorland solitude ;
Trip through garden, field, and brake,
Trip beside the gleaming lake ;
Revel in the star-lov'd dew,
Drink the clear sky's summer blue.

4. Trip along, and as you move,
Tell the springing earth of love ;
Tell of love the sunlight free,
Tell of love the bounding sea—
The love of Him who gave to May
The sweetness of its smiling day.

Pronounce and Spell :—

rills	a-long'	de-clines'	bud'-ding	spring'-ing
brake	show'-ers	spark'-ling	moor'-land	bound'-ing
clear	breez'-y	a-cross'	gleam'-ing	smil'-ing
earth	pratt'-ling	cloud'-land	rev'-el	sol'-i-tude

POOR, BUT HONEST.—PART I.

keen, sharp**copper**, the name sometimes given to a piece of money.

1. Yes! poor indeed! A little girl was selling papers in the streets of a large and crowded city. She has no father or mother. Her name is Kitty, and she and her brother Charley live with an aunt. Every night these two must sell eight dozen papers, or they get a beating,

and are sent to bed without supper.

2. It is the evening of a bleak wintry day. The clocks of the churches have just struck six. A keen biting wind is blowing, and our poor bare-footed girl is running from one side of the street to the other. As she runs, she calls out "Evening News—

second edition." Crowds are passing—rushing home from the day's work, but no one seems to want a paper. Cabs, carts, and carriages are rushing along the street, and the poor girl runs in and out among them, still crying "second edition."

3. She has still a dozen left which she must sell. She sees the red light of a "bus," and off she runs. In a few seconds she is on the steps, "second edition—Evening News." "Here, my girl," says a kind-looking person, "give me a paper," while he put his hand in his pocket for a halfpenny. "No, never mind. I find I have no copper, and there is no time to get any change."

4. "I will get you some change in a minute," said the eager girl; "just hold my papers, and I will soon be back." She threw the papers on his knees, and taking the two-shilling piece out of his hand, before he had time to think, away she ran. The conductor wanted to be off. There was the kind person with a bundle of papers on his knees, and his money gone. The other persons inside joked with him, and advised him to get out, and try if he could sell his papers,

calling out "second edition." All were quite sure he would never see the girl or his money again.

5. The conductor waited a minute or two, but no girl came. So away went the 'bus, while all joined in making merry with the one, who had the bundle on his knees, over his bad bargain. He had got a dozen half-penny newspapers, and paid two shillings for them!

6. But what had Kitty been doing? She went first into a large shop, which was so full of people that she could get no change. Then she darted into the open door of an hotel, but a policeman seeing her, asked her what she wanted there. Without giving her time to tell her story, he marched her out of the door into the street. She then thought of an old man who sold sweets at a stall near the top of the street. Away she ran, and to her great delight, she got her money changed.

7. Back she came to the place where the 'bus had stood. The red light was no longer there. She looked around, but the 'bus was gone. Her papers were gone too, and, worst of all, she had some money which did not

belong to her. She knew not what to do, or where to go. Just then she heard her brother's voice, asking her if she had sold all her papers, and wishing he could have such good luck.

Pronounce and Spell:—

shoes	knees	car'-riage	bar'-gain	ho-tel'
crowd	sell'-ing	min'-ute	peo'-ple	con-duct'-or
eight	beat'-ing	ea'-ger	de-light'	ad-vis'-ed
bleak	sec'-ond	wait'-ed	e-di'-tion	po-lice'-man

QUESTIONS.—How did Kitty and her brother get their living? What sum did the gentleman give her for the paper? What happened whilst she was getting change?

POOR, BUT HONEST.—PART II.

gai'-ly, happily

wretch'-ed, very miserable

1. The girl soon told her brother how matters stood, and showed him the money she had got. Charley jumped for joy. "Kitty, let us go and have something nice for supper. I *am* hungry. Come along, and help me to sell my lot, and then let us have some fun. We can give aunt all the money she wants, and still have lots left. We *will* have a supper!"

2. But she did not come along. Still she had ten papers to sell, but they were gone.



“That’s no matter,” said her brother, “you have got the money. You cannot give the money back, for you will never see the man again, so let us spend the money and have a good supper.”

3. The girl could not make it out. “This money is not mine, and I can neither spend it nor give it to my aunt.” “Then,” said her brother, “we shall get no supper, and have a beating besides, and I am *so* hungry.” “So

am I," said the girl, "but this money is not mine."

4. Wrapping up the change with great care in a piece of paper, she began to help her brother to sell his papers. Ten o'clock struck before the last paper was sold, when they turned to go home. All at once he missed his sister. He looked for her all round, and up and down the street, but could not see her. At last he went home, and told his aunt all that had happened.

5. Both of them tried to find the missing child, but they could get no trace of her. Next morning, as Charlie was going out, he met her near the court where the aunt lived, coming along very gaily, and looking bright and happy. Running to her brother, she cries out, "I'm going." "Where are you going to?" "I am going to be nurse-girl to the person who gave me the two shillings."

6. Her story was soon told. She had slipped from her brother, and gone to look for the 'bus. At last she found it, and asked the conductor to tell her who the person was that had given her the money, and taken her papers. He told her who he was. "Could

she find his house that night?" "No: it was two miles off." Then the next moment the guard said she might ride on the top if she liked.

7. Gladly was the offer taken, and soon the girl was at the person's house. He stared to see the poor ragged girl at that time of night; and still more, when she pulled out her parcel, and gave him the money wrapped up with such care.

8. He called his wife, and told her the story. She wept to hear such a tale, and to see the poor girl who could stand against wrong and be so good and true. They could not think of sending Kitty back so late at night. So she got her good supper after all, and was put to bed.

9. Next morning, she was asked if she would like to live there as nurse-girl, and she was sent home to see if her aunt would let her go. There she still lives and works hard, and saves a little money to help her poor old aunt. She has shoes and stockings now. Her brother comes to see her sometimes, and he has learnt to be proud of his sister, who, though poor and wretched

and hungry, was at the same time honest and true.

Adapted, by permission, from Stories by J. J. Wright.

Pronounce and Spell:—

stood	learnt	be-sides'	slip'-ped	wretch'-ed
piece	hun'-gry	wrap'-ping	star'-ed	re-sist'
trace	mon'-ey	miss'-ed	rag'-ged	hap'-pen-ed
guard	nei'-ther	gai'-ly	par'-cel	run'-ning

QUESTIONS.—What did her brother want her to do with the money? What did Kitty say to this? How did she find out where the gentleman lived? What situation did the gentleman offer her?

COMMON THINGS.

glo'-ri-ous, grand

gleams, shines

1. The sunshine is a glorious thing
That comes alike to all,
Lighting the peasant's lowly cot,
The noble's painted hall.
2. The moonlight is a gentle thing;
It through the window gleams
Upon the snowy pillow, where
The happy infant dreams;
3. It shines upon the fisher's boat,
Out on the lovely sea,
Or where the little lambkins lie,
Beneath the old oak-tree.



4. The dew-drops on the summer morn
Sparkle upon the grass ;
The village children brush them off
That through the meadows pass.
5. There are no gems in monarch's crown
More beautiful than they ;
And yet we scarcely notice them,
But tread them off in play.
6. Poor robin on the pear-tree sings
Beside the cottage door ;
The heath-flower fills the air with sweets
Upon the pathless moor.

7. There are as many lovely things,
 As many pleasant tones,
 For those who sit by cottage hearths,
 As those who sit on thrones !

Pronounce and Spell:—

hall	hearths	paint'-ed	fish'-er	spar'-kle
gleams	sun'-shine	gen'-tle	love'-ly	vil'-lage
lie	light'-ing	snow'-y	lamb'-kins	mead'-ows
oak	peas'-ant	pill'-low	dew'-drops	glo'-ri-ous
gems	low'-ly	mon'-arch	scarce'-ly	beau'-ti-ful



THE THRUSH.

chief'-ly, mostly

bill, beak

1. The Thrush is one of the most common kind of birds found in this land. It is about nine inches in length, and of a brown colour, with white spots, or marks, on its breast.
2. It builds its nest in a bush, or on the

side of a tree, and lays four or five eggs. Its food consists chiefly of grubs and berries, which it finds in the fields or hedges.

3. Those who live in the country often hear its sweet song, in summer days, coming from a tree, or bush, in the woods and lanes. Sometimes they are caught, and put in cages, which people hang outside their houses in warm weather. They like to be out of doors, and the songs of other birds near, will soon start them singing.

4. Thrushes do not stay here in winter, but when it begins to get cold they fly away to warmer countries, and come back again, like the cuckoo, the next spring.

5. In America there is a kind of thrush which is called the mocking bird, because it cries out, and makes noises, like different birds or animals. This bird is about the same size as our thrush, of a grey colour, with a reddish bill.

6. It is at times fond of leading smaller birds with the call of their mates, and when they come near, of screaming like an eagle, to frighten them away again. Some persons

who have seen them in other lands tell us that it can even bark like a dog. •

Pronounce and Spell:—

length	cries	ber'-ries	mock'-ing	scream'-ing
builds	mates	weath'-er	be-cause'	ea'-gle
breast	chief'-ly	coun'-tries	red'-dish	fright'-en
caught	col'-ours	cuc'-koo	lead'-ing	A-mer'-i-ca

QUESTIONS.—What is the length and colour of the thrush? Where does it build its nest? How many eggs does it lay? In what places can it be often heard singing? Where do thrushes go in the winter? What is the American Thrush called? Why?

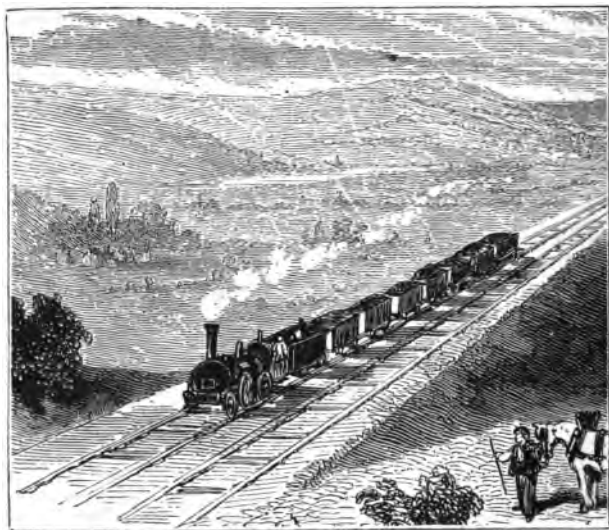
A TALK ABOUT A KETTLE.

FRED. Look, father, how the lid of that kettle keeps jumping up and down, as if there was something alive inside!

FATHER. Yes, my boy, it is very strange. Do you see that thin smoke coming out of the spout?

FRED. Yes; but what has that to do with the lid jumping up and down? Smoke cannot do that, father, can it?

FATHER. That does it all, my boy. That what you call smoke is not at all like the smoke that goes up from the fire into the chimney: in fact, it is not smoke at all.



FRED. What is it, then, father? And how can it make the lid jump up and down so? There is nothing but water in the kettle.

FATHER. No, my boy, nothing but water! We put the water in the kettle, and the kettle on the fire. Then you see, what we call steam, come out of the spout, and the lid begins to jump up and down.

FRED. That is what puzzles me so, father.

FATHER. I will try to explain your puzzle, my boy. As the water gets warmer and warmer, it swells out and grows bigger. When it boils, it is a great deal larger than it was when first put into the kettle.

FRED. Then, father, how does it get into the kettle? Because the kettle was quite filled with cold water at first, and there is no room for any more.

FATHER. The kettle cannot hold it, my boy : that is the very point. So you see it comes out at the spout, and as it cannot get out fast enough, it tries, and so it makes the lid jump up and down.

FRED. Then are our trains worked in the same way ?

FATHER. Yes, just in the same way. That engine which you see at the head of the train contains boiling water. The steam must get out in some way, or the engine will burst. In getting out, it makes the wheels turn round, and pulls the train along, and on we go.

FRED. And all this from a tea-kettle !

FATHER. Yes, all from a tea-kettle ! When you get a bigger boy you must read about

the men who found out these strange things. They did not make the steam, but they first taught us all how to make use of it. And now it drives our trains all through the land, it spins our cotton, weaves our cloth, grinds our flour, moves our ships, saws our wood, in fact, it does almost everything for us. Therefore, I think we may almost say there is something alive in that tea-kettle after all.

Pronounce and Spell :—

goes	knew	ket'-tle	ex-plain'	nei'-ther
steam	wheels	com'-ing	e-nough'	hun'-dreds
spout	ploughs	chim'-ney	thou'-sand	en'-gine
thought	weaves	puz'-zles	pow'-er	al'-most

QUESTIONS.—What sometimes lifts up the lid of the kettle? What is steam? What does the boiler of the engine that draws the train contain? Name some of the uses of steam.

ANOTHER WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.

blink'-ed, opened and closed
tire'-some, causing trouble

1. "Really, I must change my quarters, if this sort of thing goes on," said Toby, a fat pug, as he stretched himself on the barn-door step, and blinked his eyes at the sun. "What with the cows, and the pigs, and the poultry, I can't get a wink of sleep for the noise!

2. "Yes, it is very bad," said a tabby cat who was sitting inside the doorway, watching a hole into which a mouse had run a few minutes before. "One has no peace of one's life, and I should have had that mouse just now if it had not been for Rover giving that sharp bark that frightened him straight into his hole."

3. "And the night is as bad as the day," said Toby, "for when the fowls have gone to roost, and every thing else is quiet, you and your friends raise the whole place round with the noise you make. I hope you will forgive my saying so, but I do really think that is worse than all the rest put together."

4. "Indeed," said the cat, putting up her back, "then perhaps you will excuse me if I tell you what I heard some one say this morning. He said that something must be done to stop you from walking round and round the house a dozen times a day with your nose in the air, barking at nothing. We are all agreed that you are very tiresome, and must be put a stop to."

5. "Ah," said Toby to himself, as Pussy walked off very slowly, "there may be some

truth in what she says, but it never struck me before what a difference there is between the noise made by one's self, and a noise made by other people."

Adapted from "Home Words" by permission.

Pronounce and Spell :—

straight	quar'ters	cack'ling	doz'en	peo'ple
roost	stretch'ed	aw'ful	a-greed'	fright'en-ed
heard	blink'ed	per-haps'	slow'ly	to-geth'er
re'al-ly	poul'try	ex-cuse'	be-tween'	dif-fer-ence

QUESTIONS.—Why did Toby grumble? What did the tabby cat say? What did Toby say to himself afterwards?

FIRST STEPS.

guid'-ing, directing
wear'-y, tiring

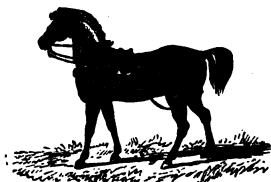
pur'-pose, object
guards, protects

1. So you've found your feet at last,
Merry little one!
'Tis a long and weary path
You have just begun.
2. Now the gold of morning shines
Through your skies so blue,
And the blossoms wait your tread,
Fresh with early dew.
3. Now a father's guiding hand
Leads you on your way,
And a mother's watchful love
Guards you night and day.

4. By and by the little feet
Rougher paths must tread,
When the morning gold is dim,
And the roses dead.
5. Will you battle for the right,
With a purpose strong?
And your feet, in spite of thorns,
Bravely press along?
6. None can tell what life may bring,
Little child, to thee;
But the Father's tender love
Cares for thee and me.
7. We can trust His sleepless eye,
Though our sight be dim,
Safe in any path we tread,
If we walk with Him.

Pronounce and Spell:—

skies	dew	ear'-ly	watch'-ful	bat'-tle
wait	guards	guid'-ing	rough'-er	pur'-pose



SPELLING LESSON.

Words pronounced nearly alike but spelt differently.

To be copied out and learnt.

Lesson III.

assent, an argument.

ascent, to go up.

be, to exist.

bee, an insect that makes honey.

beech, a tree.

beach, the sea shore.

bred, brought up.

bread, food.

blue, a colour.

blew, the wind did blow.

creek, a small port.

creak, to make a noise.

deer, an animal.

dear, expensive.

fore, going first.

four, twice two.

forth, forward.

fourth, next after the third.

flee, to run away.

flea, an insect.

hole, a hollow place.

whole, unbroken.

hue, a colour.

hew, to cut down.

Lesson IV.

moan, to cry.

mown, cut down.

paws, an animal's feet.

pause, to stop.

piece, a bit, a part.

peace, quiet.

peel, a rind or skin.

peal, a ring of bells.

peer, a nobleman.

pier, a support to a bridge.

reed, a tall sort of grass.

read, to peruse a book.

see, to view.

sea, the ocean.

steel, a sort of iron.

steal, to rob.

teem, to abound.

team, a set of horses.

sent, conveyed.

scent, a smell.

thrown, cast.

throne, a seat of state.

toe, a part of the foot.

tow, dressed hemp.



NELLIE'S DREAM.

re-plied', answered

choose, like

1. Nellie Wells was a little girl who lived in a village among the hills, far away from any town. Her parents were poor, and her mother had to work in the fields in the summer making hay, and at other times in the garden picking fruit, or clearing away weeds and dead leaves.

2. She would often take Nellie with her, and let her gather the wild flowers, or play in the hay.

3. One hot day the little girl was very tired. She lay on some hay, and soon fell asleep. She had a dream, and dreamt that she wanted to know which was the best colour—blue, green, or yellow. So she asked the daisy, and the lark, and the brook what they each thought.

4. The small daisy, which grew among the fresh grass in the meadow, soon replied, "The best colour, and the one I love most, is *green*. It is the one I choose to have round me all the year."

5. The little lark was the next to speak. "Dear little maid," it said, "I think *blue* is the nicest colour. I like none so well as blue. I am so fond of it. I am never so happy as when I am up high, where I have the blue sky near to me, and away from the brown earth."

6. Then she asked the brook, which replied, "Yellow or gold is better than either green or blue. It is so beautiful and bright, and it makes all other colours look bright and gay. The sun is golden. The moon is golden. The ripe corn is golden. Gold is the best."

7. When little Nellie awoke, her mother

was standing close to her. She told her mother her dream, and said, "Now, mother, what do you think?"

8. "My dear child," she replied, "they are all good. I love them all. There is no best among them. God made the sky *blue*, the grass *green*, the sun and the ripe corn *golden*. They all come from Him, and so each of them is very good."

Pronounce and Spell :—

dreamt	vil'-lage	clear'-ing	col'-our	mea'-dow
blue	par'-ents	flow'-ers	dai'-sy	re-plied'

QUESTIONS.—Where did Nellie live? What did her mother work at? What did she dream? What colour did the daisy like? What colour did the lark like? What colour did the brook like? Which did Nellie's mother say was the best?

LEAD.

va'-ri-ous, many, different
roof, to cover

cu'-ri-ous, singular
type, letters of the alphabet

1. Lead is a well-known metal, and is obtained from mines in many of the hilly districts of our country. It is very useful, and is put to a great many uses.

2. Lead is soft and heavy, and of a greyish blue colour. It melts very soon. It is best known to children in the form of small shots, and little toys.

3. Lead can be rolled into flat sheets, as thin as paper ; indeed, the bright thin paper you sometimes see round packets of tea or coffee, is nothing else than a thin sheet of lead.

4. Thick sheets of lead are sometimes used to roof large buildings, instead of slates or tiles. It is largely used for spouting and water-pipes, as it can be easily made to fit any place, and will last a great number of years.

5. Large numbers of small toys are also made of lead, as it is cheap and moulded into any shape with great ease.

6. Small shots are made of it in a very strange way. A very high tower is built, and at the bottom of it, on the inside, a large cistern of water is placed. The lead is melted in a furnace at the top, and poured down through very small holes. In falling the melted lead takes a round shape, and, dropping into the water, cools at once into the little balls called shot.

7. When lead is mixed with tin and copper, it is called pewter. This is used for drinking cups and tea-pots. In old times plates and dishes were made of it.

8. Lead is largely used in the making of type, with which books are printed, but as it is soft, and would soon wear out, it has to be mixed with another metal to harden it.

9. Lead pencils, so called, are not made of lead at all. They are made of another mineral called plumbago, which is mostly found in a mountain in Cumberland.

Pronounce and Spell :—

lead	dis'tricts	in-stead'	drop'-ping	fur'-nace
roof	pur'-po-ses	spout'-ing	pew'-ter	pour'-ed
cools	pack'-ets	mould'-ed	pen'-cils	min'-er-al
type	build'-ings	cis'-tern	moun'-tain	plum-ba'-go

QUESTIONS.—Where is lead found? Describe its colour and weight. Name the chief uses of lead. How are small shots made? What is pewter? From what mineral are lead pencils made?

FATHER IS COMING!

drear'-y, lonely	a-pace', as fast as he can
wold, open common	aus-tere', severe, stern
thres'-hold, on the door step	ope, open

1. The clock is on the stroke of six,
 The father's work is done;
 Sweep up the hearth and mend the fire,
 And put the kettle on!
 The wild night wind is blowing cold,
 'Tis dreary crossing o'er the wold.



2. He's coming o'er the wold apace,
He's stronger than the storm ;
He does not feel the cold—not he,
His heart it is too warm !
For father's heart is stout and true
As ever human bosom knew.
3. He makes all toil, all hardship light ;
Would all men were the same,
So ready to be pleased, so kind,
So very slow to blame !
Folks need not be unkind, austere,
For love hath readier will than fear.

4. Nay, do not close the shutters, child,
 For far along the lane
 The little window looks, and he
 Can see it shining plain.
 I've heard him say he loves to mark
 The cheerful twilight through the dark.
5. I know he's coming by the sign
 That baby's almost wild ;
 See how he laughs, and crows, and stares ;
 God bless the merry child !
 He's father's self in face and limb,
 And father's heart is strong in him !
6. Hark, hark ! I hear his footsteps now—
 He's through the garden gate.
 Run, little Bess, and ope the door,
 And do not let him wait !
 Shout, baby, shout, and clap thy hands,
 For father on the threshold stands.

Mary Howitt.

Pronounce and Spell:—

hearth	sign	drear'-y	hard'-ship	cheer'-ful
wold	laugh	cross'-ing	read'-y	foot'-step
true	limb	a-pace'	pleas'-ed	thres'-hold
toil	ket'-tle	bos'-om	aus-tere'	read'-i-er

THE PARROT.

prize, value**bill**, beak**na'-tive**, where found**flocks**, large numbers

1. The Parrot is one of the best known of the birds which are brought to this country from other lands.

2. Many people like to have these birds. They keep them in large cages, and prize them very much, because they are soon taught to speak.

3. If you look with care at this bird, you will see that it has a strong hooked bill. This is to help it to crack nuts, and other hard food on which it

lives. It has two toes before and two behind, by means of which it can hold very tightly and climb well.

4. Parrots are of many colours, some grey, some quite black, or white ; others green, and some are blue ; but many of them have yellow, or orange, or red about the head. In their native woods they live together in flocks, and build their nests in hollow trees. In these woods their loud harsh voices are often heard a long way off.

5. Sometimes parrots can be taught to be useful. A person who kept a shop had a fine grey parrot, which would call out "Shop ! shop !" when any one came in.

6. Parrots have been trained to sing a short tune, and to say some tables. You may wonder they should be so clever, but they can hear well, and they also take notice of what is said to them.

7. Sailors, who bring them from other lands to our own, are very fond of them.

8. Parrots soon get to like those who are kind to them, and will talk to them, but they will not answer a stranger, nor let one get near enough to touch them.

Pronounce and Spell :—

known	touch	tight'-ly	no'-tice
crack	par'-rot	yel'-low	sail'-ors
toes	for'-eign	train'-ed	an'-swer
flocks	hook'-ed	won'-der	e-nough'

QUESTIONS.—Why do people like parrots? What sort of a bill has it? How many toes has it? What colours are parrots? Where do they build their nests? How was a parrot of use to a person who kept a shop? What men bring them from foreign lands?

COPPER.

ore, a metal mixed with earth or stone

com-pos'-ed, made of

smelt'-ed, melted

coins, money

1. Copper is another well-known metal. It is found in several places in this country, but chiefly in Cornwall and Devonshire. The ore, as it is called, is dug out of deep mines, and sent off to places where coal is cheap to be smelted. Swansea, a large town on the sea coast, in South Wales, is the chief place where this is done.

2. The ore is smelted by being placed in a furnace heated by a very fierce fire. After a time the copper is run out into moulds.

3. Copper can be rolled out into thin plates, or drawn out into fine wire, without breaking. The wire is used in a great many ways.

4. A large amount of copper is used in the making of brass, which is a metal composed of copper and zinc. Brass is a most useful metal, as it is hard and will not soon rust. It is also very nice to look at, and for this reason it is very largely used.

5. Brass is used in the making of candlesticks, door handles, pretty work for houses and churches, toys, and the wheels of clocks and watches.

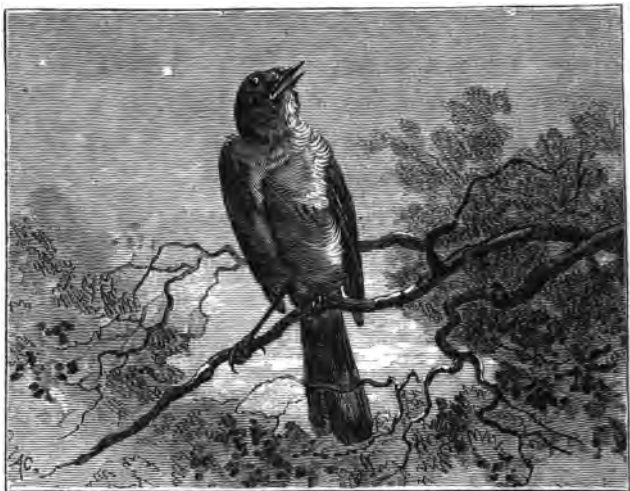
6. When copper is mixed with tin, a new metal is formed called bronze. This metal is very hard, and is now used in the making of pennies, halfpennies, and farthings. Some years ago these coins were made of copper, but this metal was soft, and not so good for the purpose as bronze.

7. Bronze is used in the making of bells, and many kinds of pretty things.

Pronounce and Spell :—

ore	met'-als	heat'-ed	rea'-son	com-pos'-ed
fierce	chief'-ly	roll'-er	use'-ful	cop'-per
moulds	smelt'-ed	break'-ing	fur'-nace	bronze

QUESTIONS.—Where is copper chiefly found in this country? At what town is it mostly smelted? For what purposes is copper used? What is brass? Name some of its uses. What is bronze? Name some of its uses.



BIRD THOUGHTS.

dis'-tant, far away

dim, dark

1. Mine is a happy life ;
Here in the forest dim,
Distant from scenes of strife,
I sing my peaceful hymn
To Him who gave this life to me,
And made me happy, glad, and free.
2. I'm but a little bird,
And yet my song so clear,
I think is often heard
By Him who placed me here.
I think He loves to hear me sing,
And takes my little offering.

3. So at the earliest light,
 And when the sun is high,
 And when the shades of night
 Creep softly o'er the sky,
 I still will sing to Him above
 Who made my life so full of love.

Pronounce and Spell :—

scenes	hap'-py	dis'-tant	soft'-ly	of'-fer-ing
hymn	for'-est	peace'-ful	a-bove'	ear'-li-est

SUGAR.

sap, juice

tend'-ed, looked after

1. Children are very fond of sugar, and eat it every day. Few know how it is made, or have seen the plants and roots from which it is obtained.

2. The chief plant from which it is obtained is called the sugar cane. This is a kind of reed which grows in the West Indies and many other hot countries. The canes, as they are called, grow from ten to twelve feet in height, and when ripe have a large feather-like blossom at the top, like some reeds in this country have.

3. In Europe, the root which contains the largest amount of sugar is called the beetroot.

This is grown very largely in France and some other countries.

4. Sugar is also found in the sap of a tree which grows in America, and which is called



the sugar maple. It is also found in apples, pears, plums, and grapes, and to a small extent in the carrot, parsnip, and turnip.

5. The sugar eaten in this country is mostly obtained from the sugar cane, and the making of sugar from it is the chief work of the people who live in the West Indies.

The canes are planted in long rows in

the fields and tended with great care by negroes, who often hoe around the roots, to keep down the weeds.

7. When the canes are ripe they are cut down, tied up in bundles, and taken to the sugar mill. This sugar harvest is a joyful time for the children in these parts, and they may often be seen sucking the juice from a large piece of sugar cane, and enjoying it as much as children in our own country enjoy a sugar stick or a packet of sweets.

8. At the sugar mill the canes are passed between iron rollers and the juice pressed out. This is put into large iron pans and boiled for some time, to send off the watery parts and to clear it.

9. The juice, which has now become thick, is put into tubs, and a part of it called treacle is drained off. What is left is the raw common brown sugar. This is put into casks and sent to this country, where it is either sold to grocers or sent to be refined and made into white sugar.

10. Sugar is refined by being boiled over again, with certain things put in to clear it.

It is then run into moulds to dry. The sugar is then called loaf sugar, and you may often see these loaves put up in a grocer's shop window. The grocer takes these loaves and breaks them up into small pieces before he puts them up in paper for sale.

11. Sugar is put to many uses. We use it to sweeten our tea and coffee, and also our pies, puddings, and cakes. It is largely used in the making of jam.

12. A great amount of sugar is also used in the making of sweets. For this purpose it is again boiled down, and certain colours put into it. It is then moulded into all sorts of shapes.

13. In old times, before the making of sugar was found out, people used honey to sweeten the food they ate or drank.

Pronounce and Spell :—

height	blos'-som	eat'-en	trea'-cle	hon'-ey
beet	ma'-ple	joy'-ful	drain'-ed	ob-tain'-ed
juice	pars'-nip	pack'-et	mould'-ed	wa'-ter-y
piece	tur'-nip	boil'-ed	cer'-tain	re-fin'-ed

QUESTIONS.—Name the chief plant from which sugar is obtained. From what other roots and plants can we get it? Where is the sugar cane cultivated? How is the sugar got from the canes? How is sugar refined? For what purposes is sugar used? How are sweets made?

SPELLING LESSONS.

Double Consonants—words liable to be mis-spelt. To be copied out and learnt.

Lesson VII.

(bb)	(ff)
babble	coffin
rabble	muffle
pebble	offence
bubble	coffee
rubbish	muffin
cabbage	scuffle
sabbath	toffy
(cc)	(gg)
accept	beggar
accent	dagger
occur	sluggard
succeed	trigger
(dd)	(ll)
adder	pillow
addition	billow
fiddle	swallow
meddle	gallop
muddle	fellow
puddle	(mm)
paddle	hammer
riddle	summer
(ff)	(nn)
raffle	cannot
ruffle	cannon

Lesson VIII.

(nn)	(ss)
penny	vessel
manner	assail
banner	fossil
tanner	assert
bonnet	essence
	hassock
(pp)	passing
apple	masses
ripple	asses
topple	lasses
supple	glasses
happy	(tt)
oppose	better
cripple	button
puppy	bottom
mapping	chatter
(rr)	batter
carry	attract
marry	hatter
terror	wetter
berry	letter
error	(zz)
ferry	puzzle
merry	muzzle
tarry	



BUTTERCUPS AND DAISIES.

leaf-less, without leaves

pur'-ple, bluish

stur'-dy, strong

a-ler't', sharp

1. Buttercups and daisies,
Oh, the pretty flowers !
Coming ere the spring-time
To tell of sunny hours.
While the trees are leafless,
While the fields are bare,
Buttercups and daisies
Spring up here and there.

2. Little hardy flowers,
Like to children poor,
Playing in their sturdy health
By their mother's door ;
Purple with the north wind,
Yet alert and bold ;
Fearing not and caring not,
Though they be a-cold !
3. What to them is weather ?
What are stormy showers ?
Buttercups and daisies
Are these human flowers !
He who gave them hardship,
And a life of care,
Gave them likewise hardy strength,
And patient hearts to bear.
-

A TALK ABOUT RAIN.

plot, small piece
de-rive', to get

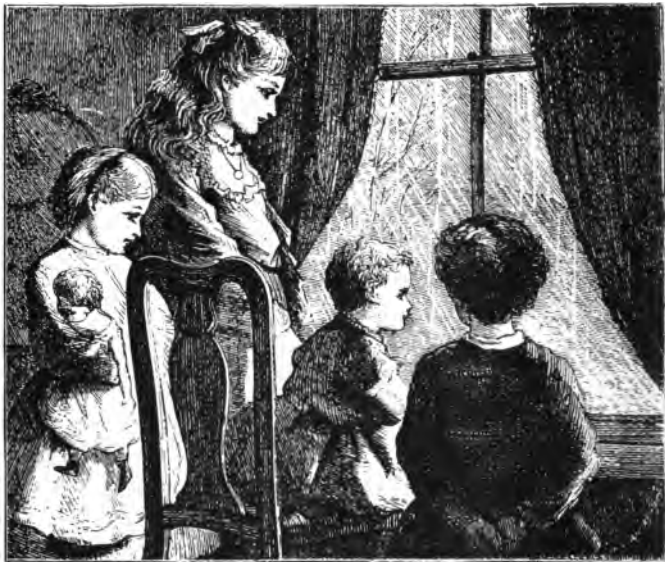
se-cur'-ed, made safe
stream'-let, small stream

FRANK. Oh, mother, is not this too bad ?
Just look how it is raining, and I cannot go to
the wood this morning to get you some flowers.

MOTHER. Yes, my boy, it is raining very
fast, and there will be no going to the wood
to-day for you. I am sorry you must go with-

out your pleasure, but, my boy, you must learn to bear such troubles with a light heart.

FRANK. It is so tiresome, is it not, mother? We cannot go now for a week, as there will be no chance before next Saturday.



MOTHER. It may be tiresome, Frank, but yet you must learn to bear these little troubles. The rain is sent for a good purpose.

FRANK. I cannot see that the rain does so very much good, mother. It prevents the dust flying in our faces, but it spoils all our fun.

MOTHER. Indeed, my boy! I fancy that for once you are sadly wrong. I think you told me you were going into the wood to get some flowers for me.

FRANK. Yes, mother, but we cannot go now, so you will lose your flowers, and we shall lose our fun, and all because of the rain.

MOTHER. I am afraid it would not be of much use your going into the wood or anywhere else to look for flowers, if this rain were to stop for a few months.

FRANK. But, mother, it is the sunshine that makes the flowers grow, and we all like sunshine.

MOTHER. But the bright and warm sunshine could not make the flowers look gay and bright without the rain, any more than the rain without the sunshine could do it. If there were no rain, the sun would only scorch up everything.

FRANK. Indeed, mother, is that so?

MOTHER. Well, my boy, have you never helped me to water the garden?

FRANK. Oh yes, mother, very often.

MOTHER. Well, then, what you and I have tried to do for our little plot of ground, Go



THE CHILD AND THE BIRD.

ween, think

e'en, even

ere, before

dawn'-ed, break of day

re-lease', set free

trill'-ing, shaking of the note

1. "Hear ye not that bird, dear mother?
Surely they are words it sings.
Does it only chirp and chirrup?
Rises it to higher things?"

2. "Through my time of pain and sickness,
Through the winter long and drear,
That sweet bird has sung beside me,
Trying hard my lot to cheer.
3. "When the summer comes, dear mother,
And the trees are glad with green,
And all Nature smiles, dear mother,
Then he'll sing once more, I ween.
4. "Winter has been sad and cheerless,
E'en ~~the~~ the spring is bleak and cold ;
But the sunny warmth of summer
Soon all gladness shall unfold."
5. But ere dawned June's last bright morning,
For the child had come release,
While the bird with sweetest trilling
Softly sang a song of peace.

Pronounce and Spell:—

chirp	bleak	sure'-ly	na'-ture	un-fold'
drear	warmth	chir'-rup	try'-ing	dawn'-ed
cheer	ere	sick'-ness	cheer'-less	re-lease'
ween	peace	be-side'	glad'-ness	trill'-ing



THE YOUNG MERCHANTS.

tempt, invite**ad-van'-ced**, increased**dis-play'-ed**, set out**de-fect'**, fault

1. Two lads from the country came, at an early hour, to a market town to sell some goods. They had soon fixed their little stands, and put out their goods to tempt persons to come and buy. One stall was filled with fruits, potatoes, radishes, onions, cabbages, and turnips, all of the boy's own growing; while the other boy put on his stall lobsters and other kinds of fish.

2. As the day advanced, and the crowds got larger, our two young friends got a fair share of custom. Their stores became smaller and smaller, and their purses were getting more and more full.

3. One fine melon still was lying on Harry's stall. A person, passing by, stopped to ask the price, as it seemed a very fine one. "This is the last I have, sir," said the young salesman, "but it has an unsound spot in it."

4. The gentleman turned it over, and saw the defect, and said he could not take it. Looking into the boy's open face, he asked

him if it was a wise thing for him to point out to those who came to buy, the defect of the fruit he wanted to sell. "Is that the way to do your work, my boy?"

5. "It is better than not being honest, I think," said the boy firmly.

"You are right, my boy; only keep that in your mind, and you will find favour with God and man. I will not forget your stall when I come again. Good morning, my lad!"

6. Then going on to the next stall, he asked the young boy with the fish if his lobsters were fresh. "Yes, sir, fresh this morning. I caught them myself," was the quick reply. He took the lobsters, and walked off with his bargain.

7. "Harry, what a silly lad you were, to tell that person that your melon was not sound. Now you must take it home for your pains, or throw it away. He will not find out that these lobsters were caught yesterday, and you see I have sold them for the same price that I sold the fresh ones. Your way is not the way to get on, I can tell you."

8. "Well, then, I would rather not get on by telling a lie, or by acting one. I would

far rather lose my melon than my good name. I do not think I have lost much, as I have gained a friend, and I expect you have lost one." And so it was. Harry, by his honesty, got many persons to come to his stall, and was trusted by all. The person never again bought fish from Ben's stall.

Pronounce and Spell:—

tempt	ear'-ly	sales'-man	fa'-vour	ad-van'-ced
friends	lob'-sters	un-sound'	bar'-gain	yes'-ter-day
caught	mel'-ons	de-fect'	po-ta'-toes	hon'-est-y
quick	seem'-ed	ask'-ed	on'-i-ons	rath'-er

STRAW.

stalks, stems

pack'-ing, putting up to send off

1. Straw is the name given to the stalks of many kinds of corn, as wheat, barley, rye, oats, and rice. These plants are grown nearly all over the world, some in one part, and some in another, and their stalks or stems are of much use.

2. In some places, the people cover their huts, or houses, with straw, which is called thatch. The beds of most animals are made of straw; this keeps them warm and dry, and helps to make them clean.

3. When mixed with hay and cut up into small pieces, it is called chaff, and is eaten by cattle : and some people sleep on straw beds, or cases filled with chaff.

4. Hats and bonnets are made of straw dyed with a great many colours, and so are baskets and mats, as well as toys and small picture-frames.

5. Some paper is made from straw, but this kind is not so white as that made from rags.

6. One great use of straw is for packing goods, as glass, plates, dishes, jugs, and cups, in boxes or hampers. They may be sent in this way for a long way without being broken.

Pronounce and Spell:—

straw	rye	peo'-ple	col'-ours	ham'-pers
stalks	thatch	eat'-en	pic'-ture	an'-i-mals
wheat	chaff	dy'-ed	pack'-ing	mix'-ed

QUESTIONS.—What is straw? For what purpose is it used as thatch? What is chaff? What do we wear made of straw? Name some other uses of straw.





A TALK ABOUT BIRD-NESTING.

in-tend', mean

af-fec'-tion, love

FRANK. Oh, mother, Harry and I are going to have such a glorious day to-morrow, if it is fine.

MOTHER. Well, my boy, and where do you intend to go to?

FRANK. We are going into the wood. We shall start as soon as we have had our breakfast, and get home again about one o'clock. It will be such a nice way to spend our holiday.

MOTHER. Yes, my dear, I think it will. I like to see my boys with rosy cheeks, and there is nothing like fresh air and running about to make those cheeks of yours look bright and rosy. But may I ask what you are going to do when you get there?

FRANK. Why, mother, you know there are lots of birds' nests in the wood, and we want to get some pretty eggs, and make them into a necklace for sister, and perhaps find some young birds.

MOTHER. Indeed, my boy, that is the reason why you want to go into the woods, is it?

FRANK. Mother, Harry knows of two nests himself, and I have found one, and Ned Williams is coming too, and he knows of lots. Then we shall be sure to find some more, so we shall have plenty of fun, you see.

MOTHER. Yes, my boy, I do see that you and your friends will have plenty of fun and fresh air too, and I am very pleased for you to have both. But, my boy—

FRANK. Oh, mother, it *will* be fine fun, and we shall come home *so* hungry !

MOTHER. Yes, my boy, I hope you will, but I want you to think a little more about what you intend to do. You and your friends hope to enjoy yourselves, but have you thought of the sorrow you cause to the poor birds whose nests you rob ?

FRANK. Who would think about a bird, mother ? They do not feel sorrow.

MOTHER. Well, my dear, God thinks about them. He has given them their powers of song, and has put into their hearts a love for their young, as He has into the hearts of fathers and mothers of little children like you.

FRANK. Is it so, mother ?

MOTHER. Yes, indeed, it is. They watch these eggs they have laid with the greatest care, and nurse their young with fond love. They search for food for them, and feed them with great care, and show signs of the deepest distress if they lose them.

FRANK. I never thought about that, mother.

MOTHER. No, my child, I do not suppose you have thought of it at all. What would you think if some one who had more power than ourselves were to snatch you and your brother and sister away? Would not you be very sad, and your father and myself very wretched?

FRANK. Yes, I am sure you would, mother.

MOTHER. Do you wish to find your pleasure in causing pain and sorrow to other creatures which God has made? Have you any right thus to destroy life and joy only to please your own feelings? Birds are creatures of God, made for some good purpose, and it is wicked thus to destroy them, and all to give you fun, as you say.

FRANK. I don't think I shall go, mother.

MOTHER. Yes, my boy, by all means go to the wood, and enjoy yourself. A good run will do you all the good in the world. But let the poor birds and their young ones alone. Never try to find pleasure for yourselves in giving pain to dumb creatures. Think, if they cannot speak they can feel. Go and have a good search for some violets or primroses, and bring me home some nice bunches. I shall be very pleased to have them.

FRANK. Then, mother, we will be off to-morrow morning, if it is fine. I promise you we will let the birds' nests alone, and bring home lots of flowers for you. I do hope it will be fine. Good night!

Pronounce and Spell—

knows	search	neck'-lace	en-joy'	caus'-ing
friends	signs	per-haps'	your-selves'	wretch'-ed
cause	dumb	rea'-son	dis-tress'	glo'-ri-ous
whose	break'-fast	pleas'-ed	crea'-ture	vi'o-lets



SPELLING LESSONS.

*Difficult words with silent letters. To be copied out
and learnt.*

Lesson V.

(b)	(gh)
lamb	weigh
climb	weight
limb	neigh
tomb	eight
comb	nigh
crumb	high
dumb	sight
thumb	fight
	might
(g)	height
gnaw	caught
gnat	sought
gnash	drought
sign	dough
reign	bough
	plough
(k)	(h)
knee	hour
knife	heir
knight	honest
knot	honour
know	hostler
knead	
knave	
kneel	(p)
knit	prompt

Lesson VI.

(l)	(t)
talk	christen
walk	castle
chalk	whistle
calf	listen
half	glisten
halve	hasten
balm	often
calm	soften
yolk	Christmas
folk	mistletoe
would	
could	(ue)
should	tongue
	plague
(n)	league
autumn	rogue
solemn	
column	(w)
condemn	wrap
	wrath
(pl)	wrench
psalm	wrest
receipt	wretch
corps	wrought
	toward
(c)	writer
scent	

WHAT THE BIRDS SAY.

brim'-ful, quite full, up to the top

Do you ask what the birds say? The sparrow,
the dove,

The linnet, and thrush say, "I live and I love."
In the winter they're silent, the wind is so
strong;

What it says I don't know, but it sings a
loud song.

But green leaves, and blossoms, and sunny
warm weather,

And singing and loving, all come back
together ;

But the lark is so brimful of gladness and love,
The green fields below him, the blue sky above,
That he sings, and he sings, and for ever
sings he,

" I love my love, and my love loves me."

S. T. Coleridge.

Pronounce and Spell:—

loud	spar'-row	si'-lent	brim'-ful	weath'-er
blue	lin'-net	blos'-soms	a-bove'	to-geth'-er



CHALK.

tinge, colour

crumb'-ly, like bread

cu'-ri-ous, uncommon

whit'-ing, a white substance
used in cleaning

1. Chalk is a kind of limestone, which is found in the southern and eastern parts of England. In some places its colour is of a pure white, and in others it has a yellow or greyish tinge.

2. Chalk is soft, and is easily broken to pieces, though at times solid hard lumps are dug up. It is best known to children by its being used to write on black-boards. This, however, is mostly a prepared kind of chalk, which has been ground and then made up into the square or round pieces used.

3. In Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, and some other counties, there are great hills of chalk called *downs*. These have a smooth, round surface, which is covered with short, sweet grass.

4. This grass affords very good food for sheep, and many thousands are kept by the farmers who live near these hills.

5. In many parts of Kent, Sussex, and the Isle of Wight, near the sea coast, there are large chalk cliffs. The soft chalk on the sides of these cliffs has been washed away, and their white sides look very pretty when seen from the sea.

6. Amongst the soft chalk a curious kind of stone is found, often in great plenty. This stone is called *flint*, and it is so hard that if struck by a piece of iron or steel, sparks of fire will fly about.

7. Flint is used for many purposes, mostly in the building of houses, churches, schools, and walls. When burnt to a powder, it is used in the making of the best kind of glass, called flint glass.

8. Some hard kinds of chalk are used for building. It is also burnt into lime for making

mortar or cement. The best kinds of chalk are made into whiting.

Pronounce and Spell:—

steel	east'-ern	whit'-ing	af-fords'	cov'-er-ed
cliffs	col'-our	Sur'-rey	wash'-ed	cu'-ri-ous
smooth	grey'-ish	Sus'-sex	church'-es	plen'-ty
mor'-tar	ce-ment'	sur'-face	pow'-der	a-mongst'

QUESTIONS.—What is chalk? What sort of a stone is it? In what parts is it found? Where are chalk cliffs found? What is flint? Name some of its uses? What is chalk mostly used for?

BOYS WANTED.

boys of mus'-cle, strong
and healthy
cope, to do their best
whin'-ing, grumbling
sin'-ews, parts of the limbs

drones, lazy fellows
mag'-ni-fy, make larger
watch'-word, spirit of
action
des'-tin-y, fate

- Boys of spirit, boys of will,
Boys of muscle, brain, and power,
Fit to cope with anything—
These are wanted every hour.
- Not the weak and whining drones,
That all trouble magnify;
Not the watchword of "I can't,"
But the nobler one, "I'll try."
- Do whate'er you have to do
With a true and earnest zeal;
Bend your sinews to the task,
Put your shoulder to the wheel.

4. Though your duty may be hard,
Look not on it as an ill ;
If it be an honest task,
Do it with an honest will.
5. At the anvil or the farm,
Wheresoever you may be—
From your future efforts, boys,
Comes a nation's destiny.

Pronounce and Spell :—

cope	spir'-it	troub'-le	na'-tion	shoul'-ders
drones	mus'-cle	watch'-word	an'-vil	mag'-ni-fy
true	pow'-er	earn'-est	fu'-ture	des'-ti-ny
zeal	whin'-ing	sin'-ews	ef'-forts	where'-so-ev'-er

A CHAT ABOUT PARENTS.

mo'-tives, reasons

con-fess', speak of it

FRIEND. Well, my little boy, you look very sad to-day ; what is the matter with you ?

WILLIAM. Father and mother have gone to see my uncle this morning, and they would not take me with them.

FRIEND. Well, my boy, and what then ?

WILLIAM. I think it is very unkind of them. They ought to have taken me.

FRIEND. *Unkind ! Ought* to have taken you with them ! Are you quite sure of that ?

WILLIAM. Yes, quite sure. But look—here comes my dog Rough. Is he not a pretty dog?

FRIEND. Yes, a very pretty one.

WILLIAM. But just see how clever he is! He will fetch anything I ask him, and if I hide it he will find it, and bring it back. You shall see. I will hide my keys by this tree. Now, Rough, go and find my keys. Be off with you!

FRIEND. Yes, he is very clever. He is determined to get your keys. Just look how he is smelling here and there, and scratching about! There, he has found them, and see how fast he runs along with them in his mouth!

WILLIAM. Good dog! Give them to me. See how gently he puts them into my hand! Is he not a clever dog?

FRIEND. How long have you had him? Where did you get him from?

WILLIAM. I have had him about two months. My father gave him to me.

FRIEND. Indeed!

WILLIAM. And on my birthday last month,

mother gave me such a nice cricket bat ; will you come, and I will show it to you ?

FRIEND. I shall be very pleased to see it ; but I want to have a little chat with you. You seem to have a very good father and mother, who try to do all they can to make you happy.

WILLIAM. Yes, I have.

FRIEND. But I thought you said just now they were very unkind, did you not ?

WILLIAM. Was it not unkind not to take me out with them to-day ?

FRIEND. Do you not think you should trust them for doing what they believe best for you ? I have no doubt they had a very good reason for not taking you.

WILLIAM. I do not know of any reason.

FRIEND. Perhaps you do not ; but surely you must believe that they know better than you, and are much better able to judge what is best for you than you can. Then you said they *ought* to have taken you. Why *ought* they to have done so ?

WILLIAM. Because I should like to go.

FRIEND. I have no doubt, my boy, you would like to go, but is that really a reason why they ought to have taken you, and why you should say they are unkind ?

WILLIAM. It could not have done me any harm.

FRIEND. How do you know ? You cannot judge. I have already seen enough to know what kind and loving parents you have. That beautiful dog, and that cricket bat, show me that very plainly.

WILLIAM. Yes, they are kind, but I had forgotten these things when I said they were unkind.

FRIEND. Yes, my boy, that is just the case. You had forgotten all they had done, and thought of one thing which they had not done. Was that very kind of you ?

WILLIAM. No, I do not think it was. I am very sorry I said so.

FRIEND. I am pleased to see you confess your fault. But now, you think they ought to have taken you. Can you not trust your father and mother to do what they believe to be best for you ?

WILLIAM. Yes, I am sure I can. I never thought of all these things. I am very much obliged to you for talking to me in this way. I see how wrong I was to think so unkindly of my dear father and mother. I will be off now and have a good run with my dog, and then I am going to play at cricket. I shall have a happy day, and then I shall be so pleased to see my father and mother when they come home this evening.

FRIEND. Good bye, my boy, and when again you are inclined to think your father and mother unkind, just remember all their care and love for you, and their acts of kindness day by day. Depend upon it, that whatever they refuse you, is done from the best and kindest motives.

Pronounce and Spell :—

Rough	smell'-ing	in-clin'-ed	mo'-tives
ought	pleas'-ed	re-mem'-ber	for-got'-ten
thought	scratch'-ing	what-ev'-er	de-ter'-min-ed

QUESTIONS.—Why did this little boy look sad? What reason did he give for it? Why did he love his little dog? What presents had been given to him by his parents? What advice did his friend give to him?





THE LION.

struc'-ture, shape

thick'-et, thick wood

roam, wander

em'-blem, sign

1. The lion is often called the "King of beasts" on account of his great strength and beauty. He is now found only in the deserts and forests of Asia and Africa.

2. The lion is similar in form and structure to the cat, and he is, therefore, said to be of the cat kind.

3. The largest lions are about eight feet in length, and nearly five feet in height. These

lions are found in Africa. The lions found in Asia are smaller, and have not the long mane of the African lion.

4. The female lion is called a lioness. The lioness is smaller than the lion, and is without the mane. She is very fierce when she has cubs, and if her den is attacked by hunters she will defend her young with her life.

5. Lions mostly sleep in their den in the forest, or in some thicket in the desert, during the day, and come out to seek their food at night.

6. They live upon horses, cattle, deer, and the wild asses that roam over the plains near their dens. In the evening they crouch down in the tall grass near a pool of water, and when the animals come down to drink they spring upon them with a loud roar. If they miss their prey they seldom pursue them, but go quietly back and crouch down until some other animal comes within their reach.

7. When the lion has killed his prey he carries it off to his den and feasts upon it, until hunger again compels him to get a fresh supply.

8. It is at night that lions are most dreaded. They then roam in numbers over the plains, and their roar, which sounds at a distance like thunder, can often be heard in the villages near.

9. The natives are obliged to collect their cattle and horses into large pens near their huts, and to make fires to frighten the lions away. Lions fear men, and will not come near their dwellings unless pressed by hunger.

10. One has been known to get into a farm yard in Africa, to kill a large calf, and to jump over a gate with the calf in his mouth.

11. Young lions, or cubs as they are called, are often caught and brought to this country. They are sometimes taken about in shows, and become so tame that men are able to teach them to perform many tricks.

12. Some years ago lions and other wild beasts were kept in the Tower of London, and in very old times most kings kept a den of lions.

13. The lion is the emblem of strength, and for this reason many hundreds of years ago

our kings put the picture of one on the royal coat of arms, and on the flag of England.

Pronounce and Spell :—

strength	sim'-i-lar	pur-sue'	dwel'-ing
beau'-ty	struc'-ture	dread'-ed	press'-ed
des'-erts	fierce	vil'-lage	em'-blem
for'-ests	crouch	o-blig'-ed	roy'-al

QUESTIONS.—What name has been given to the lion? Where are they found? To what tribe of animals do lions belong? What is the name of the female lion? How do they catch their prey? When are lions mostly dreaded? How do the natives frighten them away? Where are they often kept when tamed? In what place were they formerly kept in this country? Why is a picture of the lion put on the flag of England?

I REMEMBER.

1. I remember, I remember,
 The house where I was born,
 The little window where the sun
 Came peeping in at morn.
 He never came a wink too soon,
 Nor brought too long a day;
 But now I often wish the night
 Had borne my breath away.

2. I remember, I remember,
 The roses red and white;
 The violets and the lily cups,
 Those flowers made of light!

The lilacs where the robin built,
 And where my brother set
 The laburnum on his birthday—
 The tree is living yet.

3. I remember, I remember,
 Where I was used to swing ;
 And thought the air must rush as fresh
 To swallows on the wing :
 My spirit flew in feathers then,
 That is so heavy now,
 And summer pools could hardly cool
 The fever on my brow !
4. I remember, I remember,
 The fir-trees, dark and high ;
 I used to think their slender tops
 Were close against the sky.
 It was a childish ignorance ;
 But now 'tis little joy
 To know I'm further off from heaven
 Than when I was a boy.

Pronounce and Spell :—

keep'-ing	feath'-ers	child'-ish	re-mem'-ber
borne	sum'-mer	fur'-ther	la-bur'-num
flow'-ers	slen'-der	heav'-en	ig'-nor-ance



THE TIGER.

fierce, very savage

jun'-gle, tall grass and bushes

lair, hiding place

struc'-ture, shape

1. The tiger is perhaps the fiercest and most cruel of all animals. He is only found in India and a few other Asiatic countries.

2. The tiger belongs to the same tribe of animals as the cat, and is very much like puss in form and structure.

3. In size the tiger is as large as the lion, and he is the most beautiful of all the animals of the cat tribe.

4. His head is short and round, and his teeth are of great size and strength. The colour of the fur on the upper part of his body is of a deep tawny yellow, and the face, throat, and under parts are nearly white. The whole skin is crossed by rich black stripes or bars.

5. The feet of the tiger are padded like the cat's, so that he can walk along the ground without making the slightest noise. His tongue is so rough that he can draw blood by licking your hand.

6. The tiger has no mane like the lion, and his body is thinner and more suitable for hunting.

7. Tigers live mostly in the tall grass or jungle in the level parts of India, near rivers. Here they make their den and rear their young.

8. They seek their prey very much in the same manner as the cat. They watch for the deer and cattle as they graze in the plains, and then crawl near, until they are able by one terrific bound to spring upon their backs.

9. Unlike the lion, the tiger kills all the animals it meets, and destroys great numbers of cattle. He is very much dreaded by the natives of the country in which he is found, for so little is he afraid of man that he has been known to enter villages in the middle of the day and carry off a man or a child. He also attacks the labourers at work in the fields, and numbers are killed every year.



10. When a tiger that kills men makes his lair near a village, the people assemble in great numbers to kill the "man-eater" as he is called.

11. Tiger hunting is very dangerous. The hunters sit in a kind of box on the backs of elephants, and these are marched through the long grass towards his lair.

12. As soon as the hunters see the tiger, they shoot at him with their guns. He often escapes, for he bounds rapidly through the grass, and can swim rivers with the greatest ease.

13. Sometimes when the tiger is taken unawares, he will turn upon the hunters, and, springing upon the back of the elephant, will tear one or more of the men to the ground.

Pronounce and Spell :—

fierce	re-sem'-ble	tawn'-y	beau'-ti-ful
noise	struc'-ture	pad'-ded	at-tack'
In'-dia	col'-our	ter-rif'-ic	dan'-ger-ous
A-si-at'-ic	slight'-est	vil'-lage	es-capes'

QUESTIONS.—Where are tigers found? To what tribe of animals do they belong? What is the colour of his body? Where do tigers live? What animals do they kill for food? What is a "man-eater?" How are tigers hunted? When taken unawares, what do tigers sometimes do?

CARELESSNESS.

in'-jure, hurt

trem'-bled, shook

1. Tom Brown was, like so many other boys, very fond of play. But he was still fonder of his little sister, whom he loved to see bright and happy. His father was dead, and his mother was a careful, tidy, hard-working woman, respected by rich and poor in the village. Her home was neat, plain, and comfortable.

2. "Tom, my lad," she said, one day, which happened to be a holiday, "I want you to run some errands for me, because, you know, I must send these things home to-morrow evening."

3. "Oh, mother, I have promised to play a game at cricket this afternoon in the old field. There will be such a jolly game, and I am to be wicket-keeper."

"Very well, my boy," said his mother, very quietly, "I know you must play, come what will; so I must get Mary to go my errands, and make up my fire, if you won't do it."

4. This touched Tom to the heart. The thought that his dear little sister would have to do what he would not do, he could not stand that. Then he thought, if he was very quick, he could get all done, and yet be in time for the cricket match. "Well, mother, just tell me what I have got to do, and I'll be off and do it in a minute."

5. "No, Tom," said his mother, "I want you to do things steadily and quietly. You are sure to make a mess of it, if you are in such a hurry." She then told Tom all she wanted.

Off he ran, did his errands, made up the fire, and away he rushed to the field.

6. About an hour afterwards Mrs. Brown said, "Ah! I thought Tom would forget something in his hurry. I want that soda, now." "Where is it, mother? I'll fetch it;" said a little voice. It was Mary, Tom's sister.

7. As she sat in her chair, she seemed a very small child, thin and pale. But her face looked older than her body. As she rose, it was easy to see why she seemed so little in her chair. She was deformed with a hump on her back. She knew this only too well. It kept her from playing like other children. No one had ever teased her about her hump. It would have been very wicked to have done anything of the sort. But she liked best to stay at home, and read nice books, and help her mother when Tom was at school.

8. "I'll fetch it, mother," said the little child. Her mother told her where it was; just down the cellar steps. Mary had often been there before, so away she went that minute. Mrs. Brown hurried into the garden to hang up some clothes, and was away about five minutes. When she came back, Mary

had not come up from the cellar. Where could she be ?

9. She went to the door, and called for her. A soft voice, as if in pain, answered, "Mother." In a second the mother was down the stairs, and there she found her child lying on the cold stones ; she had fallen down the steps. She took up the child in her arms, and gently placed her on the sofa. Then she found the child's arm was broken.

10. Seeing a kind neighbour, she asked him to run for a doctor. He started at once, and passing through the cricket field, where Tom was busy in the thick of the game, he called out, "Tom Brown, don't you know that Mary has broken her arm ?" Tom never spoke ; he turned pale, and then just as he was, without jacket or cap, with his sleeves tucked up, ran home as fast as he could.

11. The doctor had just come. The child lay as though she were dead, except that she opened her eyes, and took a sip of water now and then. Tom asked his mother if she would ever be well. The sound of his voice roused Mary, and, seeing him standing over, she whispered, "Those coals did it."

12. Tom trembled. Then with a shriek that

frightened the doctor and his mother, he exclaimed, "Oh, mother, I have done it. I have done it; it is all my fault! I spilt those coals on the step, and never swept them off. I was in such a hurry to be off. Oh, mother, what shall I do?"

13. Towards evening Mary fell asleep, when her mother, putting her hand lovingly on Tom's head, said to him, "My boy, it was not the coals which broke your sister's arm. It was my little boy. I am sure he never wished to do it, but his hurry made him careless, and his carelessness spilt the coals and broke the arm."

14. Tom grew up to be a steady, careful man. His sister lived to be his constant care and companion. He never forgot this lesson, and he often said, "Cure the carelessness, and there will be no coals to sweep up, or to injure any one, if they are left unswept."

Adapted by permission—Stories by J. J. Wright.

Pronounce and Spell :—

res-pect'-ed	hol'-i-day	crick'-et	in'-jure
vill'-lage	prom'-ised	shriek	trem'-bled
com'-fort-a-ble	de-form'-ed	fright'-ened	spilt
hap'-pen-ed	an'-swered	care'-less	con'-stant

QUESTIONS.—What was Tom Brown very fond of? Who did he love even better than play? Why did he not want to go on an errand for his mother? What made him go? What was the matter with his little sister? What happened to her when she went into the cellar? What lesson did the accident teach Tom?



SPRING FLOWERS.

up'-land, high land
copse, a wood of small growth
fra'-grant, sweet smelling
hue, colour

lea, meadow
ra'-di-ant, shining
va'-ry-ing, changing
wood'-land, ground covered
 with wood

1. Gathering violets white and blue,
 Freshened with the early dew ;
 Gathering violets blue and white,
 Opening to the morning light ;
 Through the upland, copse, and dell,
 Oh, how sweet the violets smell !
2. Spring is whispering through the trees,
 Breathing fragrance on the breeze ;
 Come with me, oh, come with me,
 Wandering over hill and lea,
 Gathering violets white and blue,
 Sparkling with the early dew !

3. Come and buy my flowers of Spring,
Beautiful as angel's wing;
Radiant in their rainbow hue,
Ever varying, ever new;
By our common Father given,
Fragrant with the smile of heaven.
4. Oh the joy of gathering flowers
From the woodland nooks and bowers!
Come and buy them, that I may
Hasten to the woods away!
Gathering violets white and blue,
Glittering with the morning dew.

Pronounce and Spell :—

blue	breeze	up'-land	va'-ry-ing	fresh'-en-ed
dew	lea	breath'-ing	wood'-land	whis'-per-ing
copse	hue	fra'-grance	gath'-er-ing	beau'-ti-ful
dell	ear'-ly	rain'-bow	vi'-o-lets	ra'-di-ant

THE CAMEL.

track'-less, having no marked
out road

beast of burden, an animal
that carries goods on his back

1. Camels are found in warm countries where there are large deserts and tracts of sand. They are singular-looking animals. The head is small, the neck long, and on the back there is a large hump or lump of fat.

2. Camels are not found in a wild state. In some part or other of the world, horses,

cattle, and sheep are found wild, but nowhere can we find wild camels.

3. The camel is very suitable as a beast of burden for crossing the wide trackless deserts,



for it has broad flat feet, which, unlike those of the horse, will not sink in the soft dry sand.

4. They are also able to drink and store up in their stomach a large supply of water, so that they are able to travel for some days across deserts where no water can be found.

5. They are trained to kneel down to receive their load, which is often a quarter of a ton in weight, and this they often carry across many hundreds of miles of desert.

6. The camel is mostly used in Asia and the northern parts of Africa. The people here value them very much.

7. Camels are sometimes called the ships of the desert, and rightly do they deserve this title, for many of the trackless deserts could not be crossed without them.

8. The flesh of the camel is fit for food, but it is seldom killed unless its master is in great want. The milk is drunk and is also made into butter and cheese.

9. The hair of the camel is woven into a coarse kind of cloth. It is also used in the making of camel-hair brushes which are used for painting.

Pronounce and Spell :—

coun'-tries	bur'-den	kneel	de-serve'
des'-erts	track'-less	re-ceive'	wo'-ven
suit'-a-ble	stom'-ach	Af'-ri-ca	brush'-es

QUESTIONS.—In what country are camels mostly found? What is a desert? Why is the camel a suitable animal to walk on the sand and to cross a desert? What weight of goods will a camel carry? Why are camels sometimes called the ships of the desert? What is the flesh of the camel used for? What is the hair made into?



OUR DOGS.

Greyfriars' Churchyard, a well-known place in Edinburgh where many noted persons are buried

Walter Scott, the author of Waverley Novels and some poems and other works

en-tice, persuaded by kind means

fam'-ished, faint from want of food

1. Many of us can tell pretty tales about the dogs we know and love. No animal is so faithful to its master as the dog.

2. We read of a dog called Bobby, who attended his master's funeral in Greyfriars' Churchyard, in Edinburgh. No stone marked that grave, but the faithful dog never forgot it. In summer and winter, in rain, in snow, in

sunshine, for four long years that dog watched over the mound where his master's body lay.

3. Friends gave him food and tried to entice him away, but it was of no use. There he remained and there he died. A monument was placed over the grave of the faithful creature to tell of that noble and unselfish love.

4. Walter Scott, in his young days, threw a stone at a dog. The stone broke the dog's leg, and what do you think that wounded dog did? He crawled up to Scott and licked his feet. He felt ashamed of what he had done, and ever after he was very kind to dogs. As he wrote his books in the early morning, he had his dogs round him on the floor, each one watching their master's eye.

5. Such noble, faithful creatures should always be treated by us kindly. They will never forget us. Rich or poor, the dog will not forsake us. He will protect us, look after our house, obey our call, and show his love for us in a thousand ways. He will join us in our walks, share our meals, and find his highest pleasure in a kind word from our lips or a gentle pat from our hand. Who would not value a faithful friend like this?

Pronounce and Spell :—

mound watch'-ed no'-ble pro-lect' fu'-ner-al
 flock en-tice' wound'-ed gen'-tle re-main'-ed
 faith'-ful crea'-ture crawl'-ed val'-ue mon'-u-ment

QUESTIONS.—What can many of us tell pretty tales about? Tell me the story of the dog Bobby? What did Walter Scott once do to a dog? What did the dog do to him in return? How do you think we should treat dogs? If you treat the dog well, what will he do in return?



B E A R S .

for'-ests, large woods

hug, to press

1. Bears are found in most parts of the world. In old times they were common in this country. In Europe, they are now found in the forests of France, the hilly districts of Spain, Germany, and Sweden, and in many parts of Russia.

2. There are several kinds of bears, but the brown bear, the black bear, and the great Polar bear are the best known.

3. The brown bear, mostly found in Europe, is a large clumsy-looking animal, covered with long brown hair. It lives on roots, and the flesh of any of the smaller animals that it is able to catch.

4. In walking, bears place the whole sole of the foot on the ground. Most animals, as the lion, tiger, and dog, walk on their toes.

5. Bears have five toes, and at the ends of these they have strong sharp claws, which they use for digging or climbing trees.

6. Although bears live mostly on hares, rabbits, sheep, and poultry, they are very fond of honey. They climb trees to get at the bees' nests, and if they find a hive in a garden near the woods where they reside, they are pretty sure to turn it over and get out the honey. Their thick coats prevent the bees from stinging them.

7. The brown bear lives mostly by himself in some lonely part of the forest. As soon as winter comes on, he creeps into the hollow of

-

a tree or gets into the corner of a cave, and goes to sleep until the warm spring comes again.

8. When he goes to sleep, he is fat and strong, but when he wakes up, after two or three months' sleep, he is lean and hungry. He is then very destructive, for if he cannot get enough food in the woods he comes down to the fields and kills the sheep and lambs.

9. His usual mode of killing his prey is to stand up upon his hinder legs and squeeze or hug the animal to death between his two fore paws.

10. The bear is hunted mostly for the sake of his skin, which is used in some parts to make warm clothing. His flesh is also eaten, and is said to taste like pork. The fat got from the bear, called bear's grease, is used by some people to put on the hair.

11. The black bear is found in America. He is smaller than the brown bear, and has smooth black hair. He climbs trees well, and is hunted mostly for the sake of his fur, which is much used for rugs and caps. Most children have seen the huge caps worn by some of our soldiers, called bear skins.

12. The largest and fiercest of the animals of the bear kind is the great Polar bear. This animal is found in Iceland, Greenland, and other countries near the North Pole. He is much feared by the people who reside there, for he will attack their flocks and kill all in his way.



13. Polar bears live, however, mostly by the sea shore, and feed upon the seals and large fishes they are able to catch. They can swim and dive well, and some of them have been seen on icebergs many hundreds of miles away from the land.

14. Full-grown Polar bears are often twelve feet long from the nose to the end of the tail.

These bears are covered with long whitish hair. They sleep in a cave which they make in the snow, and here they rear their young. Many touching stories have been told of the Polar bears' love for their young ones. Sometimes when the young Polar bears are shot by sailors, the old bears will remain by their side, trying to help them, until they are shot as well.

15. Polar bears are sometimes brought to this country, but they have to be kept very cold, and to have abundance of water, or they soon die.

Pronounce and Spell:—

coun'try	climb'ing	Green'land	sev'e-ral
Eu'rope	re-side'	whit'ish	an'i-mal
for'ests	e-nough'	touch'ing	des-truc'tive
clum'sy	Ice'-land	sail'ors	how-ev'-er

QUESTIONS.—Where are bears found? Name the parts of Europe where they are found. What are the chief kinds of bears? What does the brown bear live upon? How do most bears kill their prey? What are bears very fond of? What do bears do during the cold winter months? Where is the black bear found? Why is he hunted? Where are the Polar bears found? What do they live upon?





THE NORTHERN SEAS.

voy'-age, a travel by water

snug, warm

North'-ern Lights, shooting
lights seen in the north during
the winter months

ice'-berg, a floating mass of ice

fath'-om, six feet

ech'-oes, sounds thrown back

pine, a kind of fir tree

corm''-rant, a kind of water
bird

1. Up! up! let us a voyage take,
Why sit we here at ease?
Find us a vessel tight and snug,
Bound for the Northern Seas.
2. I long to see the Northern Lights,
With their rushing splendours fly;
Like living things with flaming wings,
Wide o'er the wondrous sky.

3. I long to see those icebergs vast,
 With heads all crowned with snow,
 Whose green roots sleep in the awful deep,
 Two hundred fathoms low.
4. I long to hear the thund'ring crash
 Of their terrific fall,
 And the echoes from a thousand cliffs
 Like lonely voices call.
5. There shall we see the fierce white bear,
 The sleepy seals aground,
 And the spouting whales, that to and fro
 Sail with a dreary sound.
6. We'll pass the shores of solemn pine,
 Where wolves and black bears prowl ;
 And away to the rocky isles of mist,
 To rouse the northern fowl.
7. And there in wastes of the silent sky,
 With silent earth below,
 We shall see far off to his lonely rock,
 The lonely eagle go.
8. Then softly, softly will we tread
 By inland streams to see,
 Where the corm'rant of the silent north,
 Sits there all silently.

9. We've visited the northern clime,
 Its cold and ice-bound main,
 So now, let us back to a dearer land—
 To Britain back again.

Pronounce and Spell :—

voy'-age	fath'-oms	lone'-ly	main
splen'-dours	spout'-ing	in'-land	si'-lent-ly
crown'-ed	sol'-emn	bound	ter-rif'-ic

A FABLE.

de-light'-ful, pleasant
 free'-dom, liberty
 graz'-ing, eating grass
 herd, a drove
 roam'-ing, wandering

bon'-dage, slavery
 pro-vides', supplies
 re-plied', answered
 hal'-ter, a rope
 grasp'-ed, caught hold of

1. "What a delightful thing freedom is!" cried a young horse, as he galloped along a lane, leaping a fence or two in his way, and stopping at last to take breath in a quiet corner of a field, where a cow was quietly grazing. "I never knew what it meant before, but I will never go into harness again, take my word for it."

2. The cow went on grazing and made no reply. "You don't know what it is to be free," cried the horse; "you'll have to follow the rest of the herd to the farm-yard this evening to be milked, while I am enjoying

myself in roaming about the fields and woods. If I were you I'd run away, and escape from such bondage."

3. "It does not trouble me," said the cow. "My master treats me kindly, and when the cold weather comes he provides a warm house for me to sleep in, and gives me plenty of good food."

4. "Ah!" said the horse, "you have never tasted the sweets of liberty."

5. "Nor have you, till this morning," replied the cow. "I fancy that you will not enjoy them very long, so you had better make the most of them."

6. "Why, what do you mean?" asked the horse, in a rage. "What's that you've got round your neck?" said the cow.

7. "Oh, only just the end of the halter they used to fasten me up with; I can easily shake it off, whenever I wish," said the horse.

8. "Just so," said the cow. "Then, if I were you, I would shake it off as soon as possible." "Why?"

9. "Only that — Ah! I thought so," said the cow, as the farmer with a firm hand

grasped the halter, and in spite of his struggles, the young horse was once more a prisoner.

10. "Ah," said the cow, as she went on thoughtfully with her dinner, "it's a great pity he talked so much of freedom, before he got rid of the halter."

Pronounce and Spell :—

cried	re- ply '	grasp'-ed	lib'-er-ty
meant	es- cape '	de-light'-ful	pris'-on-er
herd	bon'-dage	stop'-ping	gal'-loped
graz'-ing	pro-vides'	en-joy'-ing	thought'-ful-ly

QUESTIONS.—What did the young horse say? What reply did the cow give to him? Why was the cow satisfied? What had the horse round his neck? What happened to the horse while he was speaking? What did the cow say when the farmer took the horse home?

THE FOX AND THE STORK.

minc'-ed, chopped small.

lap'-ped, licked.

1. One day a fox asked a stork to come and dine with him.
2. The stork is a large kind of water bird, with a very long bill.
3. When the stork came, she found a nice dinner of minced meat prepared and spread out on two broad shallow plates.

not have more than four mistakes in spelling. I shall endeavour to have none.

In Arithmetic, we shall have to work sums in the four simple rules, and to know the pence table.

In English, we have to point out the Nouns and Verbs, and to repeat forty lines of poetry. I know my poetry and the meanings very well.

I shall try to do my best, and to pass well in all the subjects, as I know it will please you both very much.

I remain,

Dear Father and Mother,

Your Affectionate Child,

(Name).....

SPELLING LESSONS.

These lessons are to be copied on slates and learnt, and afterwards given out for dictation.

Lesson 1.—Names of the seasons and months of the year.

spring	Jan-u-ary	May	Sep-tem-ber
sum-mer	Feb-ru-ary	June	Oc-to-ber
au-tumn	March	Ju-ly	No-vem-ber
win-ter	A-pril	Au-gust	De-cem-ber

Lesson 2.—Names of actions.

run-ning	stand-ing	laugh-ing	march-ing
jump-ing	walk-ing	cry-ing	sing-ing
learn-ing	talk-ing	liv-ing	leap-ing
writ-ing	shout-ing	sew-ing	work-ing

Lesson 3.—Names of minerals.

coal	gold	brass	slate
clay	sil-ver	tin	lime
cop-per	iron	lead	mar-ble
chalk	steel	stone	mould

Lesson 4.—Names of articles.

knife	hoe	ham-mer	bot-tle
fork	brush	nail	rule
spade	broom	com-pass	stick
rake	cane	pen-knife	whip

TABLES.

Twice	3 times	4 times	5 times	6 times	7 times
1 are 2	1 are 3	1 are 4	1 are 5	1 are 6	1 are 7
2 — 4	2 — 6	2 — 8	2 — 10	2 — 12	2 — 14
3 — 6	3 — 9	3 — 12	3 — 15	3 — 18	3 — 21
4 — 8	4 — 12	4 — 16	4 — 20	4 — 24	4 — 28
5 — 10	5 — 15	5 — 20	5 — 25	5 — 30	5 — 35
6 — 12	6 — 18	6 — 24	6 — 30	6 — 36	6 — 42
7 — 14	7 — 21	7 — 28	7 — 35	7 — 42	7 — 49
8 — 16	8 — 24	8 — 32	8 — 40	8 — 48	8 — 56
9 — 18	9 — 27	9 — 36	9 — 45	9 — 54	9 — 63
10 — 20	10 — 30	10 — 40	10 — 50	10 — 60	10 — 70
11 — 22	11 — 33	11 — 44	11 — 55	11 — 66	11 — 77
12 — 24	12 — 36	12 — 48	12 — 60	12 — 72	12 — 84

8 times	9 times	10 times	11 times	12 times
1 are 8	1 are 9	1 are 10	1 are 11	1 are 12
2 — 16	2 — 18	2 — 20	2 — 22	2 — 24
3 — 24	3 — 27	3 — 30	3 — 33	3 — 36
4 — 32	4 — 36	4 — 40	4 — 44	4 — 48
5 — 40	5 — 45	5 — 50	5 — 55	5 — 60
6 — 48	6 — 54	6 — 60	6 — 66	6 — 72
7 — 56	7 — 63	7 — 70	7 — 77	7 — 84
8 — 64	8 — 72	8 — 80	8 — 88	8 — 96
9 — 72	9 — 81	9 — 90	9 — 99	9 — 108
10 — 80	10 — 90	10 — 100	10 — 110	10 — 120
11 — 88	11 — 99	11 — 110	11 — 121	11 — 132
12 — 96	12 — 108	12 — 120	12 — 132	12 — 144

THE PENCE TABLE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
12 pence are	1	0	84 pence are	7	0
20 "	1	8	90 "	7	6
24 "	2	0	96 "	8	0
30 "	2	6	100 "	8	4
36 "	3	0	108 "	9	0
40 "	3	4	110 "	9	2
48 "	4	0	120 "	10	0
50 "	4	2	130 "	10	10
60 "	5	0	132 "	11	0
70 "	5	10	140 "	11	8
72 "	6	0	144 "	12	0
80 "	6	8			

ARITHMETICAL SIGNS.

- + Plus, Addition.
 - Minus, Subtraction.
 × Multiplication.
 ÷ Division.
 = Equality.

NUMERATION.

Units	1
Tens	21
Hundreds	321
Thousands	4321
Tens of Thousands.	54321
Hundreds of Thou-	
sands	654321
Millions	7654321

MONEY TABLE.

4 Farthings =	1 Penny.	5 Shillings =	1 Crown.
12 Pence =	1 Shilling.	20 Shillings =	1 Pound.
2 Shillings =	1 Florin.	21 Shillings =	1 Guinea.

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